THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,934. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1872.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UP TOWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE,

1,265 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS, WEST SIDE, NEARLY OPPOSITE OUR FORMER PLACE.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

AN ORPHAN OF EXCELLENT NEW ENGLAND parentage, for adoption. A bright, young boy of great promise. Address G. S. H., box 117 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

"BOWDOIN"—I AM READY TO DO BUSINESS WITH your attorney.

BERTHA—FORMERLY IN EAST THIRTEENTH street. Please send address to me. LITTLE BLONDIE.

BABY.—LETTER ADDRESSED TO BOX 83 RECEIVED at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Address there.

ESTHER HURLEY.—IF MISS ESTHER HURLEY, who left Liverpool in the ship Calabria on the 29th November last, and arrived in New York December 10, will kindly communicate her address to A. W., New York Hotel, room 329, she will hear news to her advantage. Any one communicating the desired address will receive £10 reward.

HARRY JACKSON—LETTERS AT UNION SQUARE Theatre and Clipper office.

HENRY LUSSKY WILL PLEASE SEND HIS ADdress to G. H. L., 126 Main, or G. L., 47 E. Third street, Cincinnati.

H. B. LONG WANTS TO SEE R. H. PEEL IMMEDIately.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF WILLIAM, JAMES AND Thomas Myers and their sister Alice, of Castle Oliver, parish of Ard Patrick, county Limerick, Ireland. Should this meet the eye of any one knowing of their whereabouts, they will confer a favor by addressing their brother, PATRICK MYERS, Post office, Starrucca, Wayne county, Pa.

IF THE PARTY OR PARTIES WHO CALLED AT 229 East Twelfth street on Wednesday, 17th inst., will return the articles they took through mistake, or communicate through personals with J. S., they will receive $100 for their trouble, and no questions asked.

LEETS.—DESCENDANTS OF ABRAHAM, THOMAS and Amos meet at office of J. M. LEETS, 54 William street, the 27th inst., 12 M. Business important. Attend or write.

LEAVE $6 TO-MORROW, FOR MONTREAL. WOULD like to see you before I go. EMMA.

MATILDA HERON'S BENEFIT, METROPOLITAN SAloon, Newark, Thanksgiving morning.—Will you send address to EDWIN LORILLARD, Madison, N. J.?

WILL ALLIE A. WRITE TO W. C. WHEN SHE IS over her present indisposition? Address W. C., Herald office.

LOST AND FOUND.

A WHITE POODLE DOG FOUND.—THE OWNER can have him by paying expenses. Inquire at 108 West Forty-seventh street.

FOUND—A SCOTCH TERRIER DOG. THE OWNER can have him on giving a correct description of him in all particulars, color, size, breed, &c. Inquire at Wallack's Theatre.

LOST—SILVER SKYE TERRIER, FROM 12 LEXINGton avenue, at 2:30 P. M., 17th; had on blue velvet collar. A suitable reward for recovery.

LOST—ON THE 17TH INST., A BLACK AND TAN SLUT. A liberal reward will be paid on her return to 152 West Twenty-fourth street and receive thanks of the owner.

LOST—GOING FROM 142 FULTON STREET, WEDNESday evening, gold Ear Ring, valued as keepsake. Liberal reward for its return to above number, first floor, front room. G. E. BRINCKERHOFF.

LOST—AT WALLACK'S, ON TUESDAY EVENING, A Hudson Bay Sable Boa. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to 19 West Twenty-first street.

LOST—ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, A ROLL OF BILLS, less than $100 and more than $50. The finder will be liberally rewarded. Address box 1,592 Post office.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 17, A Gold Watch and Chain, in going from the corner of Hicks and Degraw streets to the Hamilton ferry. There was a breastpin attached to the chain; also two crosses, a heart and key. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to No. 9 Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn, L. I.

LOST—A MINK MUFF, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, in East Fiftieth street. A suitable reward will be given for its return to 144 East Forty-fourth street.

LOST—17TH, LIBERAL REWARD OFFERED, BLACK and tan Slut, near Eighth avenue and Twenty-sixth street, two years old. Apply to RICHARD J. HARRIS, Flint drug store, Eighth avenue and Twenty-sixth street.

LOST—A LADY'S LONG ALASKA SABLE BOA. THE finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 25 East Thirty-seventh street.

LOST—JANUARY 17, 1872, ONE SOLITAIRE DIAMOND Stud, spiral spring, crown setting, four prongs. The finder of the above will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at 15 West Twenty-fourth street.

LOST—WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 17, 1872, in going from Thirty-fourth street, near Tenth avenue, to Thirtieth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, a pure Gold Locket, with an oriental cameo in centre, set round with diamonds, and a picture in the back. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to Mrs. L., 441 West Thirty-fourth street.

LOST—JANUARY 18, A LARGE NEWFOUNDLAND Dog, 8 months old, entirely black, and answers to the name of Rover. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning him to the owner, at 224 West Forty-fifth street.

LOST—A DIAMOND EARRING, ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, in Fifth avenue, between there and the St. Nicholas Hotel. A liberal reward will be paid for its recovery at the office of the St. Nicholas.

NOTICE.—STOLEN, FROM THE OFFICE OF J. S. Kennedy & Co., 41 Cedar street, thirty-three (33) Bonds for $1,000 each, of the Apalachee and New London Railway Company, N. [illegible] inclusive, together with a promissory note for $14,725 48, gold, drawn by A. E. Smith, to the order of J. S. Kennedy & Co., dated May 8, 1871, the above bonds being the collateral security for said note and mentioned in it. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same. J. S. KENNEDY & CO., 41 Cedar street. JANUARY 15, 1871.

TAKEN FROM A PRIVATE CARRIAGE AT CLEARY'S stable, in Eighteenth street, Tuesday evening, a black Fur Robe. A reward of $10 will be paid and no questions asked if returned to F. O. MATTHIESSEN & WIECHERS, 88 Wall street.

REWARDS.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, SATURDAY EVENING, 13TH, on Broadway, between Canal street and Fulton ferry, an English open-faced Silver Watch. WM. DOYLE, 103 Spring street.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY, A BLACK and tan Dog; was picked up by a boy in Christopher street. Any one leaving the boy's address at 25 West Thirteenth street will receive the above reward.

$10 REWARD.—FOR THE DELIVERY AT 12 WEST Thirty-sixth street of a red Russia Leather Letter Case and contents, consisting of papers, memoranda, cards and visiting list.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, A UNITED STATES GOLD Certificate for $100. Above reward will be paid if returned to 118 Greene street.

$100 REWARD.—LOST, LARGE LEATHER WALlet containing Cypress Hills Cemetery certificates, &c., notes; payment stopped; perfectly valueless unless endorsed. SALMON SKINNER, Eclectic Dental Institute, 31 East Eighteenth street.

$100 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, ON FOURTH avenue car, near City Hall, on afternoon of 10th inst., a black leather Pocketbook, containing some memorandums, with a note of Gifford, Sherman & Innis, endorsed by John Osborn, Son & Co., one day, 19, for $2,925 26, payable at Park Bank. Payment being stopped, the note is of no use to any one but the owners. The above reward will be paid on its return and no questions asked. THOMAS McMULLEN, 41 Beaver street.

A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE return of a large blanket lost in Canal street, Thursday morning, about 7 o'clock, by leaving it at 163 Mercer street, Wheeler & Wilson's stable.

DETECTIVES.—COX & KING, 72 BROADWAY AND 11 New street (established 1862) furnish only reliable and experienced operatives. Branch offices in Chicago and St. Louis. Correspondents in all principal cities and Europe.

REWARD.—I WILL PAY A LIBERAL REWARD FOR the return of Overcoat and papers, or for papers without Coat. C. H. SMITH, Commercial Hotel, 17 and 19 Park row, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency 57 Liberty street.

ALL OFFICERS, SAILORS OR SOLDIERS DISEASED, wounded, injured or ruptured in the war, and the widows, minor children or dependent parents of those who have died, are entitled to pension. Apply to Dr. E. B. JACKSON, late surgeon United States Navy, 37 Park row, room 22.

ANY PERSON WISHING TO DISPOSE OF A VERY large, fine Emerald may find a cash purchaser by sending description, weight and price to EMERALD, Herald office.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA AND KENTUCKY LOTTERIES.—All the official drawings kept on file. DE LAN BROS., Brokers, 150 Broadway, room 13, and No. 1 Astor place.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA AND Kentucky State Lotteries. Official drawings of above always on file, J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway, Post office box 4,969, 153 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 129—JAN. 18, 1872. 75, 16, 49, 35, 63, 25, 73, 29, 20, 1, 60, 9.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 130—JAN. 18, 1872. 56, 7, 67, 14, 63, 58, 8, 26, 6, 47, 64, 59.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS NO. 29—JAN. 18, 1872. 65, 54, 78, 10, 61, 5, 38, 36, 62, 35, 45, 57.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 30—JAN. 18, 1872. 29, 12, 8, 52, 25, 33, 61, 30, 1, 63, 32, 51.

Kentucky State Lottery, Class No. 118—Nos. 11, 20, 59, capital prize of $20,000. Whole ticket sold in New York. SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky. J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway. Post office box 4,969.

DEPOSITORS IN THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK are requested to meet at the Sinclair House, corner of Broadway and Eighth street, on Saturday, January 20, at 8 o'clock, to hear the report of the committee appointed at the last meeting. ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, Chairman Committee.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—FULL OFFICIAL DRAWING received for January 5, by JOSEPH BATES, 124 Broadway, room 4.

MEARES' PARAGON SHIRTS. Made to order, of best materials, and warranted to fit. Sent by express, C. O. D., to any part of the country at the following rates:—

6 Shirts, good muslin and linen fronts	$9 00
6 Shirts, better muslin and good linen	10 50
6 Shirts, Masonville muslin and fine linen	12 00
6 Shirts, Wamsutta muslin and very fine linen	13 50
6 Shirts, New York Mills and better linen	15 00

Directions for measurement sent on application. RICHARD MEARES, Sixth avenue and Nineteenth street, New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WE HAVE EXEcuted a general power of attorney to George Nicolas Pasmati, Lucas Eustratius Ralli and Charles Frederick Pasmati, that they, or any two of them, are authorized to act for us and to sign our firm name, by procuration, in all matters relating to our business. NEW YORK, January 15, 1872. RALLI BROTHERS.

ROYAL HAVANA AND KENTUCKY BROKERS. JOS. BATES & CO., Post office box 4,264. 25 Wall street, New York.

TAX NOTICE.—THE RECEIVER OF TAXES OF THE town of Westchester comprising the villages of Unionport, Olenville and Wakefield, will be at his office, in the Town Hall, Westchester, from the 8th day of January, 1872, to May 1, daily, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. All non-residents owning lots in the above villages can get their bills by mail. No other person is authorized to receive taxes for the town of Westchester, as their receipt is worthless. J. B. SKENION, Receiver.

TO MY CUSTOMERS. All those having left washing clothes or other effects in my charge are requested to call for them before June 25, as I intend to return to France. Madame NERIQUET, 92 Greene street.

$150,000 GOLD WAS DRAWN IN ROYAL Havana Lottery of Cuba, Jan. 5; Kentucky, class 150, Nos. 55, 7, 67 drew $20,000. Address BALEY & CO. (old established office), 174 Broadway.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

A.—FOR SALE—ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS, BIRDS, &c. Medicines for all diseases; prepared Food for mocking birds, at B. G. DOVEY'S, No. 5 Greene street, near Canal.

AN IMPORTED SETTER, THOROUGHLY BROKEN, for sale cheap. Apply in wine store, corner Forty-third street and Sixth avenue, from 9 to 11 A. M., to-day only.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 2 PECK SLIP, HAS THE largest and choicest assemblage of Dogs in the world. Butler's infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator, 75 cents; Butler's new work, $2; dogs boarded, trained &c.; trained ratting Ferrets. Medicines for all diseases.

FOR SALE—TWO SPLENDID BLOODHOUNDS OF Russian race, together or singly, aged about 16 months. Inquire at 721 East Eleventh street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A GREAT, SPECIAL, UNRESERVED AND POSITIVE SALE of fine HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c., including the ENTIRE STOCK of the late WILLIAM MORRIS, Esq., deceased, THIS DAY (FRIDAY), JANUARY 19, at STABLE 43 GREAT JONES STREET, at 10½ prompt, BY JOHN L. VANDEWATER, AUCTIONEER.

HANDSOME, stylish, genteel and fast team of BLOOD BAY GELDINGS, about 15¾ high, 7 and 8 years old; one of the best matched, finest gaited and promptest driving team on road; have great style, no vices or tricks; easy and pleasant drivers; no lugging or fretting; fear nothing; can beat 2:50 together any day, and are warranted sound and kind; are known as the KEYSER TEAM, and were both sired by Young Morrill.

BROWN TROTTING HORSE SILVER HEELS, 15¾ high, 8 years old; sired by Ericsson and trained and broken by Dr. Herr, of Kentucky; extra fine, speedy and genteel road horse; no vices, honest and well behaved; has record of 2:41; warranted to beat 2:45 on day of sale, and warranted sound and kind.

FINE LARGE GOLDEN CHESTNUT ¾ thoroughbred Horse, raised in Kentucky, 15¾ high, 7 years old; sired by BALD CHIEF, dam a thoroughbred; this is one of the finest large horses ever witnessed; has silver mane and tail; for symmetry, style and elegance he has no superior; he can trot in 3 minutes to road wagon, and 15 miles an hour; fears nothing, and cannot be excelled, and warranted sound and kind, the finest light coupe road horse in the city.

ALSO the fast and well known trotting HORSE BLACK RALPH, 15¾ high, 8 years old; sired by Ethan Allen and formerly owned by Mr. Beckwith, of Hartford; has record of 2:33; he can beat 2:35 now, and is warranted to beat 2:40 to road wagon or no sale, and is warranted sound and kind; is an elegant gentleman's road horse, a pleasant driver, has great powers of endurance, handsome and well behaved.

ALSO extra handsome, closely matched and superior gaited team of DAPPLE BAY HORSES, about 15¾ high, 7 years old, cannot be surpassed or outstyled in the State; have fine stamina, with long, lofty knee action; fear nothing; require no checks or gags, and can travel in 3:15 together, and attract great attention on park or road; for general use, either for coach or road, they have no superior; are warranted sound and kind.

ALSO two other horses, have been used as depot horses, are fine business horses and good workers.

THIS STOCK, taken altogether, we do not hesitate to say is as fine as ever offered at auction in this city or any other, each being the property of Mr. MORRIS, who was well known as one of the best judges of fine horses and carriages in the State, and we will have none to bear away the palm. [illegible] gentlemen wishing to purchase extra fine, reliable and genteel horses will find a rare opportunity, as they will all be warranted as represented at sale, and will be sold to highest bidder without reservation or [illegible]. Full particulars of trotters, with performances, &c., at sale.

A GOOD HORSE, A BOX WAGON AND A SAFE for sale cheap. 19½ Lispenard street, third loft.

A BREWSTER TOP WAGON, $200, NEARLY NEW; ball-bearing Wagon, $125; one set Double Harness, $30; one Harness, $40; Ladies' Side Saddle, $30; must be sold. Call at No. 2 East Thirty-seventh street, near Fifth av.

ASSORTMENT NEW AND SECOND HAND CARRIAGES at [illegible] less cost, to close a business, [illegible] the lot [illegible]; dealers are invited to examine stock. TAYLOR'S, 40 Cedar street.

A NUMBER OF SLIGHTLY SOILED AND SECOND hand Carriages, various styles, at extremely low prices, viz:—Coupe Rockaways, Landaus, Victoria, Park Wagon, Top and Open Wagons, Depot Wagon, light Rockaway, several Buggies. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 629 Broadway.

A.—CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, 141 WEST BROADWAY.—Fine Phaetons, Rockaways, Top and Open Buggies, Express and Business Wagons, both new and second hand; the cheapest in the city.

BROWN MARE, SIRED BY RYSDYK'S OLD HAMBLETONIAN and dam THOROUGHBRED BLACK HAWK MARE; has record of 2:37 and 2:27 [illegible] can beat 2:40.

Also Piano Box Top Wagon, made by Judd, and set fine Single Harness.

AT AUCTION, THIS DAY (FRIDAY), AT 12 O'CLOCK, by JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, at their Auction Mart, 110, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue. Look at catalogue for full description under this head.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL. Office and Salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.

The Horse and Carriage branch of our business is conducted at our Horse Auction Mart, 110, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue, where we hold regular sales of Horses and Carriages Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY. Catalogue of this day's (FRIDAY) sale, at 12 o'clock.

SORREL MARE, SIRED BY SMITH BURR; is half sister to General Butler; 15¾ hands, 9 years old; kind in all harness; free from vice; is a superior roadster; can trot in 3 minutes any day and much faster when in condition; superior to pole; afraid of nothing; and one of the finest disposition animals in the city; is very stylish and handsome, and warranted sound and kind; also set Harness, Robes, &c., and TOP WAGON, BUILT BY DUSENBURY & VAN DUZER.

BROWN HAMBLETONIAN MARE, sired by Rysdyk's old Hambletonian, dam a thoroughbred Black Hawk mare; 15¾ hands, 9 years old; kind in all harness, free from vice; trotted on Mystic Park Track in 2:37, and repeated in 2:37½, and can trot any day when in condition inside 2:40; is a superior roadster, very stylish and warranted sound, kind and true; also a set of Harness, made by Nelson & Guild, and TOP WAGON, BUILT BY JUDD.

BLACK HORSE, 15¾ HANDS, 9 years old; kind in all harness; free from vice; superior under saddle; has trotted in 2:45, and can trot inside 3 minutes any day; is perfectly gentle; afraid of nothing; very stylish and handsome; sound, kind and true; also set Harness and THREE-QUARTER SEAT ROAD WAGON, NEARLY NEW.

TEAM GRAY MARES, 15¾ HANDS, 9 years old; kind in all harness; free from vice; fast travellers; very stylish, and warranted sound, kind and true. ALBANY PONY SLEIGH.

BLACK MARE, 15¾ HANDS, 9 YEARS OLD; kind in all harness; free from vice; good traveller; very stylish; kind and true.

TWO COUPE ROCKAWAYS, IN GOOD ORDER.

DARK BROWN STALLION, 15 HANDS, 9 YEARS OLD; kind in all harness; free from vice; capital under saddle; good traveller; kind and true.

COUPE, IN GOOD ORDER.

BLACK PONY MARE, 13½ HANDS, 5 YEARS OLD; kind in harness; good traveller; stylish, and warranted sound.

BLACK PONY HORSE, 14½ HANDS, 9 years old; kind in all harness; free from vice; good traveller; stylish; kind and true; also set Harness and light Express Wagon.

Ten other good draught and business Horses, full description time of sale; top and no top Wagons, Rockaways, Coupe and Depot Wagons, Sleigh, Harnesses, Robes, &c. Weather never interferes with our sales.

A.—THE LARGEST ASSORTED STOCK OF CARriages in the city; Landaulets, Clarences, Coupes, Landaus, 25 per cent less than Broadway stores. HAM'S, 10 East Fourth street.

BLACK TROTTING HORSE—LONG, FLOWING MANE and tail; can trot in condition in 2:35; can trot any day inside of three minutes; has great style and beauty. Also ¾-SEAT CITY-BUILT ROAD WAGON, Harness, Robes, &c., &c. AT AUCTION THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK, by JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, at their Auction Mart, 110, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street. Look at catalogue under this head for full descriptions.

COUPE ROCKAWAY, GOOD AS NEW; A DOCTOR'S Phaeton and a one horse Coupe, Brewster's make, very cheap. MIX, 598 Broadway.

COUPE ROCKAWAY.—ANY PERSON HAVING A light Coupe Rockaway, panel or glass sides, for sale very cheap, can address box 6,712 Post office, New York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A COMPLETE TURNOUT, Horses, Carriages, Harness, &c., &c.; horses dapple gray, 17 hands high, red satin-lined clarence, gold and silverplated harness, blankets, &c.; cost $3,000; used about a year; will be sold for less than half the price of cost. Can be seen at Prospect Park Stables, junction of Flatbush and Atlantic avenues, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A PATCHEN STALLION, 16 HANDS HIGH, blood bay, very stylish, for stock purposes. Apply at 72½ Charles street.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT ENGLISH FOUR-WHEEL Dog Cart, reversible seat; as good as new. Apply at stable 145 East Thirty-fifth street.

FOR SALE—PAIR BLACK FAMILY HORSES, COUPE and Harness, used about a year; sold as owner has gone to Europe. To be seen at stable 123 West Eighteenth street, before 1 or after 4. Apply to Mr. HALL, 137 Madison avenue, at 9 A. M. or 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HORSE, FOR LIGHT WORK, $100; one Coupe, in good order, $150; one nice Sleigh, $30; one set of light Harness, $14. 246 West Twenty-sixth st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A CLARENCE IN GOOD ORDER; made by Wood Brothers. Apply at private stable, 107 West Thirty-third street.

HORSE EXTRAORDINARY.—FOR SALE, ONE OF the finest draught horses in the city; large, dark brown, pony made, weight 1,350; warranted sound and kind, 8 years old; suitable for safe, beer, express, ice or any other heavy trucking; will be sold cheap, owner having quit business. Can be seen for three days at Curled Hair Works, Fifty-ninth street, North River. JEROME L. STOUT.

HARNESS.—FOR SALE, SET OF LIGHT DOUBLE and single; will sell this day cheap for cash; first class city maker. BANKS, 162 East Thirty-third street.

JUST ARRIVED THIS MORNING—FOUR GOOD WORK Horses, suitable for all purposes; to be sold cheap. Apply at 86 Wooster street, near Spring.

PRIVATE STABLE WANTED—WITH IMMEDIATE possession, near Grand Hotel. Apply to J. B. FELLOWS, 144 West Thirty-first street.

SORREL MARE, SIRED BY SMITH BURR, AND HALF SISTER TO GENERAL BUTLER, Can beat three minutes; Also TOP WAGON, piano box build, by DUSENBURY & VANDUZER, and set London single Harness. AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK, by JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, at their Auction Mart, 110, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue. Look at catalogue for full descriptions under this head.

SECONDHAND AND SLIGHTLY SOILED CARRIAGES and Sleighs, in great variety, at low prices; pony Phaetons, Coupe Rockaways, Depot Wagons, light Coupe, Rockaways and Buggies. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 629 Broadway.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, in great variety of style and finish, from $85 up; also a good assortment of Carriages, both new and second hand; Bells, Robes, Blankets, &c. W. H. GRAY, 20 to 29 Wooster street.

SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, BELLS, EXTENsive assortment; prices unequalled; examination solicited; different styles, numbering 400; rented for season; when desired privilege of purchase. WITTY'S manufactory, Fulton and Nevins streets, Brooklyn.

THE CARRIAGE of NAPOLEON III, on exhibition and for sale at the warerooms of J. B. BREWSTER & CO., 65 East Twenty-fifth street.

WANTED—A NICE, LIGHT, SECOND HAND COACH, close or glass quarter front; must be in good order and good as new. Address COACH, Herald office.

WANTED—PRIVATE STABLE, CONVENIENT TO THE Fifth Avenue Hotel, with room for four horses and three carriages. Address W. H. CLARK, at said hotel, stating terms, &c.

WANTED—A SMALL, LIGHT SET OF DOUBLE CARriage Harness. Address, with full particulars, CLINTON, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

$125.—A ROAN MARE, SEVEN YEARS; GOOD style and action; 16 hands; kind and true in all harness; must be sold. Grocery store, 630 Greenwich st.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A.—TWO ADULTS DESIRE A FLOOR, FURNISHED or partly furnished, in a private house in a respectable locality, on the east side, between Sixteenth and Fortieth streets, for light housekeeping. Address, with terms and location, FURNISHED, box 160 Herald office.

A GENTLEMEN DESIRES A ROOM BETWEEN Broadway and Fifth avenue, Fourth and Fourteenth streets; southern exposure; price $10 a month. Address DUKE, Herald office.

ADVERTISER WISHES TO RENT A HOUSE, CENtrally located; price to range from $1,500 to $2,000; must be in a first class neighborhood. Address, with full particulars, HOUSE, box 154 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED, BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A ROOM, without board, on first or second floor, with bathroom, &c.; location inside Twenty-third and Thirty-fifth streets and Sixth and Fourth avenues. Address C. R. A., Herald office, for two days.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR UNFURNISHED Rooms for housekeeping in private house; terms moderate. Address, stating terms, R. F. H., box 155 Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—A HOUSE TO TAKE CARE OF, BY A responsible man and wife, for house room. Address M. W., Station F.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY CONSISTING OF THREE adults, four to five Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in a private house, with modern improvements, for light housekeeping; good location, between Second and Seventh avenues and Fourth and Twenty-third streets; rent about $500 a year. Address, with particulars, R. F., box 156 Herald office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED LARGE AND SMALL Room for a dentist's office, not far from Union square or on Sixth avenue; [illegible] not over $45 a month. References exchanged. Address D. R., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A HANDSOMELY furnished Parlor and Bedroom on second or third floor, with southern exposure, location between Broadway and Sixth avenue, Tenth and Twenty-third streets. Unexceptionable references given. Address, with full particulars, L. S., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH PLAIN, moderate table Board, in a private family, for gentleman, wife and young child. Terms must be very moderate. Address, with full particulars, A. G., Herald office.

WANTED—TO RENT A SMALL HOUSE, OR HALF A House, in first class locality, below Sixtieth street. One with carriage preferred. Address, with particulars, L. D., 127 Broadway, room 17.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GENTLEMAN, FOR occasional use, a well furnished suite of parlors being private and secure in a house or flat, well located west side of city, below Fortieth street. Address, with particulars, F. D., box 161 Herald office.

ONE OR TWO ROOMS WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife for housekeeping, moderate rent. Address WARD, Ross' Advertising office, 86 West Twenty-third street.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES—GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THE trade. A box containing $45 worth of beautiful [illegible] sent by mail or express for $25. Address T. W. STRONG, 599 Broadway, New York.

FINANCIAL.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM SQUARE, NEW YORK, Dec. 18, 1871. Twenty-fourth Dividend. The Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto under the bylaws for the half year or quarter ending January 1, 1872. Interest not withdrawn will be added to and will be entitled to interest as principal. Interest is due and payable on and after Monday, January 16. HARRISON HALL, President. J. P. COOPER, Secretary. C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS FROM JANUARY 1.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN PROMPTLY ON BOND AND mortgage on property in New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey. Principals only apply to SAMUEL S. WOOD, Jr., 155 Broadway, room 3.

A.—UNION LOAN AND REAL ESTATE OFFICE, DEUTSCH & CLARK, Managers, 243 Broadway. Will loan 50 per cent on net valuation on Property in New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City or the country, in sums to suit. No bonus required.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK. Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums of $5 and over which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to January 1, 1872, payable on and after Monday, January 22. Interest not called for will remain as principal, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after January 21. The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Bank books in English, German and French. Bank—Bowery, corner of Canal street. E. A. QUINTARD, President. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LEASEHOLDS.—$100,000 TO purchase mortgages at a fair rate. Money to loan. Mortgages quickly cashed. WM. SINCLAIR, Jr., & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

FARRAGUT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK, Jan. 17, 1872. The declaration and charter of this company having been filed in the Insurance Department, the public are hereby notified that the books of subscriptions to the capital stock are now open at 346 Broadway, and will continue open until Wednesday, the 24th inst., on which day the subscriptions are payable. JOHN M. FURMAN, EDWARDS W. FISKE, WILLIAM H. STEWART, Commissioners.

MENDOTA MINING COMPANY.—HOLDERS OF PAST due Coupons of the Bonds of this company are requested to communicate with STOKER, TAYLOR & CO., 65 Broadway, without delay, in their own interest and in the interest of the company.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE in sums to suit. Also to buy Mortgages and to loan on leasehold and unimproved property. Address COUNSELLOR, box 2,195 Post office.

SEVERAL SUMS, SMALL AND LARGE, TO INVEST on well secured mortgages, city or Brooklyn; fair lawyer's charges and one per cent commission. Address B. T., box 106 Herald office.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $800 FOR SIX MONTHS, FOR which 15 per cent interest and good security will be given. Address B. A. F., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

10 PER CENT CITY AND COUNTY BONDS—FIRST class securities, below par; also Insurance, Bank, Gaslight, City Railroad Stocks and Bonds and an extensive variety of first mortgage seven and eight per cent Railroad Bonds, including other choice Securities, paying 10 to 20 per cent, for safe and profitable investments, all at low rates. For sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Banker, StockBroker and Auctioneer, 43 Pine street. N. B.—First class investment Securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years, and always kept on hand.

$5,000 WANTED—BY A MANUFACTURING firm, for three years; real estate security given. No correspondence with brokers. Address S. S., box 200 Herald office.

$9,000 WANTED—AS FIRST MORTGAGE ON first class improved tenement property up town, worth $20,000. Only principals will address MORTGAGE, Herald office.

$9,000 TO LOAN—FREE OF COMMISSION, FOR a term of years, on First Mortgage on improved City Property, or will purchase a First Mortgage. Address Z. ARTIC, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

$10,000—$7,000, $9,400, $5,500 AND $4,500, TRUST funds, to loan on city improved or unimproved Property, without bonus. HALL J. HOW, No. 12 Pine street.

$175,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON NEW York Improved Property; also money for Brooklyn; First and Second Mortgages cashed. SHIPMAN, ROWLAND & SLAUSON, 1,205 Broadway, corner Twenty-ninth street.

$257,000.—PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN ON bond and mortgage, on first class improved City Real Estate, in sums to suit. No bonus. Principals only need apply to WM. L. WHITTEMORE & GEORGE DE F. BARTON, 12 Pine street, room 1.

$375,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on Real Estate; large and liberal loans made on first class City Property. JOHN F. CONREY, 162 Broadway, room 8.

$400,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON improved New York city and Westchester County Property, for term of years; no bonus required. G. E. WILLIS, Montauk Insurance Company, 169 Broadway.

$750,000 TO LOAN AND PURCHASE FIRST and Second Mortgages in New York, Brooklyn, New Jersey and Westchester county; principals only need apply. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Chambers street.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, up stairs—Highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT 80 NASSAU STREET, BETWEEN FULTON AND John streets.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD continues the buying, selling or advancing on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, Merchandise, Life Policies for any amount.

AT J. A. JACKSON'S, NO. 5 AMITY STREET, THREE doors west of Broadway—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Dry Goods and Personal Property of every description.

AT NO. 697 BROADWAY, CORNER FOURTH STREET, liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Camel's Hair Shawls, Laces and Personal Property of every description. JAMES P. MATTHEWS.

AT L. BERNARD'S, 473 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of goods. Same bought at full value.

AT WOLF BROTHER'S, 896 BROADWAY, BETWEEN Nineteenth and Twentieth streets. Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks; particularly Pianos; private parlor for ladies. Business strictly confidential.

AT HYMAN'S, 668 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silverware, &c.; or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AMERICAN OFFICE—735—$75,000—WILL BUY OR make advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Camel's Hair Shawls, Silks, Laces, Furs, Valuables, &c. Highest prices paid. J. H. BARRINGER, 735 Broadway, opposite Astor place.

AT 57 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—I pay the highest price for Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., or advance on the same. ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 57 Thirteenth street, near Broadway.

66 NASSAU STREET—AT THE OLDEST ESTABLISHed office, you will obtain liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Silver Ware, &c., or will pay the utmost value for the same. A. HONIGMAN, Broker.

100 NASSAU STREET, BETWEEN ANN AND FULton streets, in the little jewelry store.—Loans negotiated on watches, diamonds and silverware, &c.; the same bought and sold. G. A. JOSEPH.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTY-FIRST STREET, up stairs.—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver, Laces, Shawls, Silks, &c.; same bought. Office hours from 9 to 5. A. C. HERTZ.

EUROPE.

A SAXON HOUSE, HAVING A HUNDRED MACHINES for embroidering at its disposal, desires to form connections with some more first class mercantile firms. Address A. H., 2100, Poste restante, Plauen, Saxony.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, 134, 138 East Eighteenth street. Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble Turning for the trade.

SLATE MANTELS AT VERY LOW PRICES. PENRHYN SLATE CO., 40 West Eighteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS—LARGEST ASSORTment in the city, at lowest prices; elegant new designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., 575 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth sts.

S. KLABER & CO., 222 WEST FIFTY-FIRST STREET, between Broadway and Eighth avenue. Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones; great variety; cheapest in the city. Send for catalogues.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—A STEAM YACHT, NEARLY 50 FEET IN length, 12 feet beam, very fast, [illegible], nearly new. [illegible] THOS. ROBINSON, [illegible] pier No. 1 East River.

FOR SALE—A 17 INCH TUGBOAT. APPLY TO NEALE & LEAVY, Penn Works, [illegible].

BILLIARDS.

A 1 STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES—New and elegant designs, Pacific Cushions, Balls and everything appertaining to the trade, at lowest prices. H. W. COLLENDER, successor to Phelan & Collender, 738 Broadway.

$165.—STRICTLY FIRST CLASS BILLIARD TABLES, equal to the best made, at half the cost. Tables, [illegible], Balls, Cues, &c., $10 to $20. AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLE CO., 660 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

POLITICAL PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION executed at the shortest notice by the Metropolitan Printing Establishment, corner of Broadway and Ann street, New York.

COAL AND WOOD.

CANNEL COAL (SCOTCH) AT $13 PER TON FROM [illegible], $14 extra from yard. Send orders to the importer, WILLIAM NELSON, Jr., 24 Cedar st.

$5 50 FOR NUT COAL; EGG AND FURNACE, $6; stove, $6 50 per ton of 2,000 lb, delivered. THOMAS TOOTFORD, corner Twenty-[illegible] street and Sixth avenue.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NATIONAL LINE. STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, from pier 47 North River. To Queenstown and Liverpool.

FRANCE, Thomson .... Saturday, Jan. 27.
HOLLAND, Bragg .... Saturday, Feb. 3.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown or London direct:—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency. For further particulars apply at the company's offices, 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE. THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

FROM NEW YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
JAVA, Wednesday, Jan. 24	HECLA, Saturday, Jan. 20
CALABRIA, W'sday, Jan. 31	SIBERIA, Saturday, Jan. 27
CHINA, Wednesday, Feb. 7	TRIPOLI, Saturday, Feb. 3
ABYSSINIA, W'sday, Feb. 14	PARTHIA, Saturday, Feb. 10
RUSSIA, Wednesday, Feb. 21	BATAVIA, Saturday, Feb. 17
and every following Wednesday and Saturday.	and every following Saturday.

RATES OF PASSAGE. Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage .... $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green. For steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—STEAM TO QUEENStown and Liverpool. Sailing every Wednesday.

WISCONSIN, Freeman, Jr. .... January 24, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Forsyth .... January 31, at 10½ P. M.

From pier 46 North River. Cabin passage, $70, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Prepaid tickets, $33, currency. Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship HOLSATIA, Captain E. Meier, will sail on Tuesday, January 23, 1872, at P. M., for Hamburg, taking passengers from New York to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg. First cabin, $120, Second cabin, $72. Steerage, $30, payable in United States gold. The THURINGIA will sail January 30, 1872. KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY. For Southampton and Bremen. The steamship BREMEN, Captain W. Willigerod, will sail on Saturday, January 20, at 2 P. M., from Bremen pier, foot Third street, Hoboken, to be followed by steamship DONAU, Captain G. Ernst, on Saturday, January 27. RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE AND BREMEN, Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin $120
Second Cabin 72
Steerage 30

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE. Steamers sail every Wednesday and Saturday to and from NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line. THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW		FROM NEW YORK.
Saturday, Dec. 30	ANGLIA	Saturday, Jan. 20
Saturday, Jan. 6	COLUMBIA	Saturday, Jan. 27
Saturday, Jan. 13	AUSTRALIA	Saturday, Feb. 3
Saturday, Jan. 20	EUROPA	Saturday, Feb. 10

And every Wednesday and Saturday thereafter, from pier 20 North River, New York, at noon. Rates of passage, payable in currency, To Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:— First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location. Cabin excursion tickets, good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130. Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates, at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends. Drafts issued, payable on presentation. Apply at the company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest. The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No. 50 North River, as follows:—

VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont, Saturday, January 27.
PEREIRE, Danre, Saturday, February 10.
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie, Saturday, February 24.
WASHINGTON, Roussan, Saturday, March 9.

Prices of passage in gold (including wine):—TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $125; second cabin, $75. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE. New York, Cork and Liverpool. New and full powered steamships, the six largest in the world.

OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, ATLANTIC,

6,000 tons burden, 3,000 horse power each. Sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork Harbor each way. ATLANTIC, January 20, at 1:30 P. M. OCEANIC, February 17. From the White Star dock, Pavonia ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations for all classes unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, staterooms, smoking room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers. Rates—Saloon, $80 in gold; steerage, $30 in currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33 currency. Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c. Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For information apply at the company's office, 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE—FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.—Royal mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF ANTWERP ...... Saturday, January 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN ...... Saturday, January 27, 7 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS ...... Saturday, February 3, 12 noon.
CITY OF NEW YORK ...... Saturday, February 10, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL ...... Saturday, February 17, 12 noon.
CITY OF LONDON ...... Saturday, February 24, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday, from pier 45, North River. RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. For further information apply at the company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXchange office.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly by first class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London by weekly sailing packets. Drafts of £1 and upwards, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S, 86 South street, New York.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, via Panama, carrying Mails, Passengers and Freight to Kingston, Jamaica, Santa Martha and Greytown and Pacific Coast of Mexico, Central America, Peru and Chili. Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous. January 19.—Steamer RISING STAR, Captain H. P. Conner, will leave Pier 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Ja., and connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Captain ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last named ports received until 4 P. M. of January ——. Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, February 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal street. F. R. BABY, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP RISING STAR WILL sail at ten A. M. Friday, 19th inst., for Aspinwall via Jamaica. T. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Company.—The elegant screw steamship MERRIMACK, 2,000 tons burden, Captain George B. Slocum, will sail for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, on Tuesday, January 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier 43 North River. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA, HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ. New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sail [illegible] from pier [illegible] at 3 P. M., [illegible] to Havana. [illegible] F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA. [illegible] MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams (via Nassau) ... Jan. 25 [illegible] For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE, TALLAHASSEE [illegible] Steamship [illegible] will sail Saturday, January 20, at 3 P. M., from pier [illegible] North River. [illegible] JAMES [illegible]

TEXAS LINE OF [illegible] STEAMERS, TOUCHING at Key West. [illegible] The steamer [illegible] will sail [illegible], January 20. Through bills of lading [illegible] Houston and Texas Central [illegible] Henderson and [illegible] S. R. and G. Railroad. For freight or passage apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane, [illegible]

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. [illegible] The steamship [illegible] Wednesday, January 24. [illegible] For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. The Cromwell Steamship Line. The steamship ST. LOUIS, Captain James Whitehead, will leave pier No. 9 North River on Saturday, January 20, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis. Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25. For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 60 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE, from pier No. 5 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. EMILY B. SOUDER, on Saturday, Jan. 20. Freights received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 30 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The Old Dominion Steamship Company will despatch from pier 37 North River their elegant sidewheel steamship WYANOKE for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, on Saturday, Jan. 20, at 3 P. M., giving through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Through passenger tickets issued to all points. Accommodations unequalled. Apply at pier 37 or at general office, 137 Greenwich street, corner of Dey street.

METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING, WOOD ENGRAVING AND LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT, HERALD BUILDING, BROADWAY AND ANN STREET, NEW YORK. LAW PRINTING, CIRCULARS, CARDS, PAMPHLETS, &c., &c. THEATRICAL AND SHOW PRINTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING, HERALD BUILDING, BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

VINELAND RAILWAY—FOR VINELAND, N. J., AND Bridgeton. Leaves foot of Murray street, New York, via New Jersey Southern Railroad, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., by steamers EMPIRE STATE and JESSE HOYT. J. W. MILLS, Superintendent.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

MR. GOOLD HOYT REDMOND IS A MEMBER OF our firms here and in London from this date. 22 EXCHANGE PLACE, Jan. 1, 1872. DENNISTOUN & CO.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING BEtween the undersigned, under the firm name of Budd & Bro., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY L. BUDD. NEW YORK, Jan. 1, 1872. J. W. BUDD. The business will be continued by J. W. Budd at the old stand, 254 West Fourteenth street.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between Heinrich Ruppell and Magdalena Zimmerlein is this day by mutual consent dissolved. H. RUPPELL. JANUARY 15, 1872. M. ZIMMERLEIN.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A GOOD PAYING MANUFACTURING BUSINESS IN this city.—Article staple; net profits about $15 daily; price very low; on easy terms. Further particulars of LLOYD, 29 Broadway, first floor.

A.—WANTED, A GOOD BUSINESS MAN WITH $10,000 or $15,000, to take charge of the financial part of a manufacturing and jobbing house. To the right party a good opportunity is offered to engage in a safe, profitable business. Address C. F. J., box 158 Herald office.

AN HONEST, ENTERPRISING BUSINESS MAN MAY hear of an opportunity of engaging in a reliable business, already established, by addressing OPPORTUNITY, Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN WITH $1,500 CAN HEAR OF A BUSIness clearing from $600 to $700 per week; is really a good investment. MOODY & CO., No. 7 Murray street, room 22.

A LIGHT GENTEEL BUSINESS—$864 CAPITAL; local agency at Paterson; $10 a day profit; no risk, no bonus. Apply at room 69 St. Denis Hotel, Eleventh street and Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON VERY EASY TERMS, THE FINEST Livery Stable Property in Brooklyn; no bonus for business; no old stock to buy; possession given immediately. Address box 128 Brooklyn Post office.

FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED CAKE AND Candy manufacturing and retail business, at very low price on account of owner's sickness; also Carpets and Furniture for sale. No agents. Inquire at 169 Fourth avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

GUN MANUFACTURERS OR MACHINISTS, HAVING facilities for the manufacture of a first class, well established shuttle sewing machine, may learn something to their advantage by addressing CAPITALIST, station D.

I WISH TO MEET WITH A GENTLEMAN TO JOIN me in my business, with a few thousand dollars; good travelling salesman speaking German preferred. Address X., Herald office.

I MEAN BUSINESS.—TO A PARTY WHO CAN COMmand $5,000 I will guarantee $50,000 can be made in one year, and I will do the work. For further particulars address MANUFACTURE, Herald office.

IN EVERY STATE IN THE UNION A COMPETENT man, who can command $2,000, can realize a handsome fortune and establish a legitimate business in a monopoly paying a profit of 500 per cent. [illegible] at or address room 21, National Hotel.

RARE CHANCE.—AN ESTABLISHED LIGHT MANUfacturing Business; profitable; easily managed; articles staple; small capital required. Apply to REED & HOYT, No. 5 Dey street.

THE NEW BUILDING, 60x75 FEET, AVENUE A AND Twentieth street; good light; suitable for heavy machinery; with or without power. E. B. KELLOGG, 50 West street.

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THE STATE CAPITAL.

Victors in the Fight Struggling for the Spoils.

WHO SHALL GOVERN NEW YORK?

Comptroller Green Claiming Belligerent Rights in the Legislature.

He Denounces Van Nort, Palmer, John Cochrane and Pinckney.

Supreme Power Demanded by the Comptroller.

He Will Aid the Murphy Republicans in New York.

FORMATION OF A NEW RING.

Van Nort, Cochrane and Pinckney to Run the Machine in Future.

Greeley and Hank Smith in the "Game They Don't Understand"—The Republican Factions in Fighting Array—Erie on the Defensive—Proposed Repeal of the Druggists' Law—A Trust Company Scheme—Interesting to the "Brennan Coterie."

The Tammany "Benevolent" Society To Be Overhauled.

ALBANY, Jan. 17, 1872.

The whole reform administration of the city of New York has been suddenly transferred to Albany, and a lively time before the committees of the Senate and Assembly, as well as on the floors of the two houses, may be anticipated over the bills already proposed, or to be proposed, for the temporary government of the city, to say nothing of the grand final battle over the permanent charter, which probably will not take place until near the close of the session. The acting Mayor and President of the Board of Aldermen, John Cochrane, is here, together with Comptroller Green, Deputy Storrs (formerly right bower to ex-Comptroller Connolly), Predent of the Public Works Van Nort, Chairman of Finance Pinckney and a host of smaller lights in the municipal firmament. The singular efforts of Comptroller Green to obtain autocratic power over all the public departments and officers of the city and county, and to monopolize in his own hands the duties of Executive, Board of Audit, Board of Apportionment, financial officer, appointing, removing and creating bureau, Civil Service Reform Board and

GENERAL JACK-OF-ALL-TRADES

of the municipality and of the county, have given rise to the inquiry, what object has the ambitious Comptroller in view, and what will be the effect of the grand three months' revolution he proposes upon the interests of the city? The principal fight at the present moment is over the bill to authorize the settlement of the debts and the adjustment of the claims now outstanding against the city and county of New York, and to supply the deficiences created in certain special funds by the application of the money to other than the legitimate purpose. Mr. Twombley introduced a bill for that purpose some days ago, but it placed the power of adjusting the claims in the hands of a commission, of which Comptroller Green was a member, and hence it did not meet the views of that officer and his friends. Bills were therefore introduced in the Senate and Assembly by Mr. Benedict and Mr. Hawkins, giving the power to adjust and settle all outstanding claims for 1871 to the Comptroller alone, and it is upon the issue thus made that the several city officers we have named now desire to be heard before the Senate Committee.

At the meeting of the Committee last night the bill was taken up, and Comptroller Green and others were heard in its support. No great demonstration was made on either side, the arguments being of a commonplace character. To-day Acting Mayor John Cochrane is to appear before the Committee, and he will argue in favor of creating

A BOARD OR COMMISSION

to settle and adjust the claims, composed of Comptroller Green, President Van Nort and the President of the Board of Aldermen. He will oppose giving the authority to Mr. Green alone, not on the ground that there is any question as to the Comptroller's honesty and capacity, but because he believes that in such a matter, where even-handed justice is to be done as between the creditor and the debtor—the city and the claimant—three heads are better than one.

The present bill is, however, of trifling moment, as compared with the measure yet behind the scenes, and for which the deficiency and audit bill is, in truth, to furnish the touchstone or test vote. If Comptroller Green should succeed in carrying the two houses with him on this bill the balance of the original measure introduced by Mr. Benedict, conferring on the Comptroller the full power over every department and office of the city and county, with authority to create or abolish such departments and offices as he may deem proper, will be again introduced as a separate bill and be pushed through the Legislature with railroad speed.

A SECRET CAUCUS

of the especial friends of Mr. Green, among whom were Senator Benedict, Colonel Rush C. Hawkins and other Senators and Assemblymen, was held last night after the meeting of the Senate Committee, and at this conference Comptroller Green took bold and decided ground in favor of his demands for power. The parties present were supposed to be on the republican side all sound on the Conkling-Murphy goose, and on the democratic side in favor of the new Green movement to make Mr. E. Cooper Mayor of the city of New York. Comptroller Green at this meeting charged that

A NEW TAMMANY RING,

under a different guise, had been formed in the city, composed of John Cochrane, Van Nort, Palmer, the Chamberlain, and Pinckney, whose object was to control the next charter election, and who desired to raise to power in the republican party in New York the Greeley and Hank Smith organization. He denounced Van Nort, first, for having been in the Central Park Commission's service for several years, while, as he alleges, extravagance and corruption have been going on, without exposing the same; and next, for having accepted the position of Public Park Commissioner at the hands of Mayor Hall. He declared that John Cochrane, Van Nort and Pinckney were in league together, backed up and aided by Palmer, to pay fraudulent claims to the amount of $[illegible] made against the Departments of Public Works and Parks, and charged that it was with that object they desired to obtain the power to audit and adjust the outstanding claims against the city.

GREELEY AND HANK SMITH,

he said, were behind the fence urging on this conspiracy, and he declared that those venerable politicians were in league with Tweed, and between them held as much power now in the Department of Public Works as when the Boss himself sat in the rooms over the Broadway Bank. The Comptroller also

DENOUNCED CHAMBERLAIN PALMER

as a Tammany tool, declaring his belief that he would have exposed the fact of the enormous drafts and transfers going on at his bank by the Tammany Ring if he had not been in cahoot with them. He declared that Palmer, like Van Nort, would never have received office from Mayor Hall if he had not been "sound on the goose," and never would have accepted it if he had been an honest reformer. He hinted at other charges that might be brought against Palmer to prove his unreliability in the cause of reform if it should be come necessary. Finally he made

[illegible]

and supported [illegible] in New York [illegible]

[illegible]

between Tweed, Van Nort and Palmer [illegible]

cites as an instance a story to the effect that Van Nort offered to the Murphy republican organization any offices they desired in his department; but that when they requested the removal of Cornell, and the appointment of one of their friends to that position Van Nort declared that he could not make the removal, as he had promised Hall to keep him in office. Colonel Hawkins declared his determination to carry this fight on to the floor if necessary, and to make his charges openly against Mayor Hall's appointees.

Comptroller Green at first declared that he did not desire to make any removals, except of persons who hold sinecure positions under the city government for which no services are rendered. He stated to several members that he had not at present such power, and that to reach such parties was the sole object of the Benedict bill. He now avows his intention to use

THE HEADSMAN'S AXE

on Van Nort, Palmer and others, and declares that he will get the latter out of office before the next payment of the State tax is made. He claims that the office of City Chamberlain is unnecessary and should be done away with; that he receives one per cent for nothing on all the moneys paid into his hands, and that his fee on the next State tax will amount to $22,000. He also claims that under the authority given him in his bill, if it should become law, he can reach all the paid officers of the Board of Aldermen, and can, if he sees fit, abolish the whole Park Department, and vest its duties in the Board of Public Works, or *vice versa*. There is no doubt that the Benedict bill that is about to be revived will do all that the Comptroller claims should it be passed by the Legislature. But it must be remembered that the statements made last night to the members present at the secret conference are only

COMPTROLLER GREEN'S SIDE OF THE CASE,

and that there are other versions given by the opposing side. Acting Mayor John Cochrane, for instance, is not only known to be an able, upright and fearless reformer, but he comes fresh from the polls, with the endorsement from the people as the man in whom they have entire confidence. He pertinently asks, for what does the Comptroller desire this power and responsibility when his own legitimate duties, if properly performed, are admittedly all that one man can attend to? In auditing claims against the city, especially for work done, supplies furnished and services performed during the existence of the late Tammany "Ring," he argues that the persons employed on that duty should be personally familiar with the working of the principal departments and familiar with their several wants. The Comptroller should be on such a board because he is the financial officer of the city, appointed by Mayor Hall, and in addition a commissioner of the Park Department—an office he has held all through the Sweeny and Hilton *régime*, and before and after its existence, and which he continues to hold, in addition to the Comptrollership. Van Nort should be a member because he has

AN UNBLEMISHED RECORD

during the number of years he served under Mr. Green in the Park Department, and is now at the head of the Park Department. The President of the Board of Alderman should be an associate because he represents the people as an elective officer, chosen on the direct issue of reform. Thus the fight waxes warm, and before it is over we may expect to see the fur fly both in the committee rooms and on the floors of the two houses.

The State Military Association—Erie on the Defensive—The New Charter—Interesting to the Brennan Coteric and Douglas Taylor.

ALBANY, Jan. 17, 1872.

The hordes of pap-seekers and indistinguishable people, to whose arrival I alluded in my despatch of yesterday, have been considerably augmented since last evening. Many of those who thronged the city yesterday were seeking places under the new dispensation from the Canal Board; but they have been put off for a time and have, therefore, left in disgust, and many in high dudgeon. Their room has been filled by crowds of all sorts from New York and Brooklyn, all expecting some legislation to be put through on the rapid transit plan in relation to both those cities. Last night Archie Bliss, the handsomest man and most popular republican in Brooklyn, arrived in company with a number of friends; to-day Acting Mayor Cochrane and a number of others from New York arrived, and all who were not posted were struck dumb with amazement. It was really amusing to watch some of them as they inquired if the administration were trying the New Orleans game up here. The question might seem natural, for turn which way one could or would there he would see fierce-looking warriors in all the glory of gold lace and waxed mustaches. The fright is only temporary, however, as they speedily learn that the "bold sojer boys" are here for an annual parody on a woman's rights convention, and in alluding to this it is not out of place to state that the bitterness existing between the factions of the republican party predominates in the "military" convention. The gentlemen who enjoy the dignity of wearing shoulder straps in the militia are evidently as jealous of each other as any bad actors are, either on or off the stage, and they do as much backbiting as would win the championship for any old maid's tea party circle. The venerable Colonel Conkling, of the illustrious Eighty-fourth, of New York city, "wants to run everything, just

BECAUSE HIS BROTHER IS A SENATOR."

So the Brooklyn officers say. He wanted to have a long-winded speech printed in the minutes, and they" euchered him by having it placed in the archives." Poor Fred! "the Brooklyn boys" are after him, and his brother's magnificence will avail him nothing. Then the noble defenders of the soil from "up the State" are down on both the New York city and Brooklyn "fellows," and the New York city "fellows" utterly despise the countrymen, and are constantly giving them lessons in the way in which officers should walk as they pass up the hallways of the Delavan, and in and out through the dining hall. The presence of so much gilt has not deterred the mighty legislators from going on with their work, which thus far has been very little indeed, except in a few particulars for the city of New York. It becomes daily more and more evident that

THE RAILROAD KINGS

intend to control affairs here this year. Poor Erie, fearing the swing of the scythe of justice, is moving in every possible groove to kill off any attempt to interfere with the present management. The petitions come in from all quarters against any legislative interference on behalf of the foreign stockholders, and to-day it took a new form, in a petition giving information of the fact that there is a rumor of a coalition between the bloated British bondholders of the Atlantic and Great Western and the Erie roads to get possession of the latter. It would seem even that the State officers are in with the Erie folks, as the Attorney General, it is reported, has retarded the reporting of Senator O'Brien's bill to repeal the Erie Directory act, by asking for time to draw a bill which should provide for another election of directors. O'Brien, however, has demanded that the bill presented by him be reported favorably; otherwise he will ask to have the committee discharged from the further consideration and have it referred to the Committee of the Whole. This will put the republicans on their mettle, and if they be as earnest in favor of reform as they pretend to be they cannot dare to vote against it. There can be no doubt, however, that the matter will be fought bitterly, as both factions of the republicans seem to have joined hands on the railroad interest. Madden, an out-and-out Erie man at the head of the Railroad Committee, it is supposed, will try to compromise with Baker and the others representing other and rival corporations to have a general increase of fares authorized and the present illegal charges on the drawing room and sleeping cars legalized. Madden, who is claimed to be "a gentleman and a scholar and a ——" successor to Graham, is in with both sides. He hobnobs with Hank Smith when he is here, and with others on the other side, and will, as above stated, fight for the present Erie management on any bill that may come up. From these and other indications it is easy to see that the word

"REFORM"

has come to be understood here as simply a transfer of power and patronage from Tammany to the republicans, and the fight is between the factions for the possession of the power and patronage. All the good results that were expected to flow from the late overthrow of Tammany will be a long time coming unless there is a radical change in the feelings and sentiments of the leaders and understrappers on either side. To-day the roller spirit was shown again most unmistakably in relation to the bills authorizing the raising of money to pay off the indebtedness of the city. It was decided in committee last night to report favorably on the bill introduced by Mr. Hawkins, and many supposed that a movement would be made to substitute it for the bill offered by Mr. Twombly; but a very cunning dodge was resorted to and was carried through successfully, although it could have easily been spoiled had there been any of the Greeleyites from New York sharp enough or spunky enough to make a fight, and attack

THE COMMITTEE ON CITIES

for contempt. Mr. Hawkins, from the committee, reported favorably the bill introduced by him, with some slight technical amendments, and moved to have it made a special order for to-morrow. This motion prevailed. Twombly seemed somewhat vexed, and sat with his mouth open, busying himself in endeavoring to feed his imaginary molar his upper teeth with the knuckles of his left forefinger. Hawkins, who sits a little distance to the left of Twombly, pulled down the right end of his mustache enough to bring his head and face to an angle at which he could get a slanting side glance at the mystified Horatio. Then came a bill from his committee in relation to reorganizing the Fire Department of the city of Albany. Before the Clerk could get out the last word ex-Speaker Hitchman, who was present in one of the members' seats, straightened up with a [illegible] of general alarm [illegible] the city of New York. [illegible] Mr. Hawkins [illegible]

[illegible]

savagely at the end of his left forefinger and gazed at Hawkins in utter dismay. The latter sat down, twirling the ends of his mustache and his imperial in a most nervous manner. Twombly followed suit in twirling his mustache. The race at that work was growing quite lively. Then the twirlers would turn to look at one another, their eyes would meet and they would turn their heads quickly again as if they did not mean to catch each other's eyes. They were like tigers lashing their sides and snorting for a fight. By degrees they cooled off, but Twombly could have made some trouble for his Nemesis, Hawkins, by calling for the enforcement of the sixty fifth and twenty-eighth rules. The committee had been ordered by the House to report Mr. Twombly's bill, and it was made the special order for to-day, and to rescind the order of the House by which the committee was directed to report the bill required one day's notice of such motion, and to postpone or rescind the special order—after the committee should have reported—required a vote of two-thirds of the members present. Twombly missed the point to make a fight in which he could show his ability and his strength and give the doughty Colonel another knockdown, and by his remissness has thrown the game just where the Hank Smithites did not want it to go—into the hands of Mr. Green and his pilot, Mr. Strahan.

These bills, however, may be regarded as, and are, in fact, only temporary legislation paving the way for the grand fight on

THE NEW CHARTER.

There are many who believe that the charter of 1870 will be retained, with but slight amendments, and shorn of the additions which were tacked on in the tax levies of 1870 and 1871, while others assert that an entire new bill will be presented, and that it has been already prepared. That the commission system will be preserved, and an additional one created, similar to the Police, Fire, Charities and Correction Commissioners, to have control of the public schools. On this point there will undoubtedly be some squabbling. Many of the people here are opposed to the present system of local boards of trustees, and want to get rid of them as useless pieces of machinery, or rather as stumbling blocks in the way of progress. I understand, however, that some two or three different plans for the formation of the School Board are projected, and it is difficult to say which one may be adopted.

THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE,

it appears, is not to escape the broom which the reformers are wielding, and to-day Mr. Hawkins introduced two bills repealing the laws of 1868, which will have the effect of reducing the fees of the Sheriff's office quite materially. One of the amendments proposed makes provisions similar to that authorized by a bill introduced a few days ago by Mr. Niles, and allows the sale of property in partition and under foreclosures by referees, "who," as a memorial accompanying the bill states, "will perform the service more to the advantage of the parties in interest, and who are also much more civil than the present Sheriff." The other amendment provides for the refunding of the $25 which the Sheriff exacts before he will serve an order of arrest, where no service is performed. As now a poor claimant has no remedy if the Sheriff's officer choose to make no arrest, and must lose irretrievably the $25, which, as often happens, is a great loss. But this is not all. Jimmy Hayes has his war paint on and is preparing a bill to wipe out the provision of the law which allows the Sheriff of New York fifty cents every time a committing magistrate signs his name to a commitment. This innocent looking little bone has yielded the Sheriff a large quantity of marrow, and, in printers' vernacular, it has all been good "fat."

THE COMMISSIONER OF JURORS

could not escape, and he, too, must die. To-day the knife will be hoisted and his official head placed on the block, as may be seen from the following bill, which will be presented to-day.

AN ACT in relation to the Commissioners of Jurors in the city of New York.

The people of the State of New York represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:—

SECTION 1. The term of office of the present incumbent of the office of the Commissioner of Jurors, in the city and county of New York, shall expire on the 1st day of May, 1872, or upon the election, prior to that date, of his successor in the manner designated in the second section of this act.

SEC. 2.—The Board of Supervisors of said county shall, within twenty days after the passage of this act, elect by ballot a Commissioner of Jurors in and for the said county, and the person receiving a majority of the votes cast at such election shall be thereby elected such Commissioner.

SEC. 3.—The several laws now in force in respect of or in any way relating to the Commissioner of Jurors in said city and not inconsistent with the provisions of this act shall be applicable to the Commissioner of Jurors, who shall be elected as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 4. The term of office of the Commissioner of Jurors, who shall be elected pursuant to the second section of this act, shall expire on the 1st day of January, which will be in the year 1876, and the Board of Supervisors of said county shall, in the month of December in every third year thereafter, in like manner elect a Commissioner of Jurors, to hold office for three years from the 1st day of January then next ensuing.

SEC. 5.—All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6.—This act shall take effect immediately.

The old Manhattan

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD SCHEME

was revived to-day by Mr. Niles, of Westchester. It is similar in its main provisions to all the other bills for burrowing, but provides that the road shall not run under, over or through any portion of Central Park. It is the same wild, old idea started in 1869, but as it does not give the names of any "responsible" parties as projectors or "pushers" it may die.

THE WILLIAMSBURG FERRIES

are to be severely overhauled, in accordance with a resolution offered by Mr. Bennett, who evidently means to make the ferry company remedy some of the abominations to which they so mercilessly subject the thousands who are obliged to cross on the rotten floating coffins which they designate as boats.

THE EXPENSES OF THE LEGISLATURE

in regard to the attaches were reported on by Mr. Alvord, from the Committee on Ways and Means. The bill allows for a sergeant-at-arms and deputy librarian and assistant, doorkeeper and ten assistants, postmaster and assistant clerk, deputy, journal clerk and nine assistants, one of whom shall be clerk to the Committee on Engrossed Bills; twenty-four pages, six general messengers, six messengers for Clerk's desk, mail carriers for both Houses and a clerk and messenger for the Speaker and sixteen clerks of committees. The Senate to have a sergeant-at-arms and assistant, the latter to act as postmaster; eighteen pages, a clerk, deputy, journal clerk and three assistants, and twelve clerks of committees. A janitor, with assistants and a keeper for each House. The clerks to get $2,000, deputies $1,500, assistants $1,200 each, except the engrossing clerk, who shall get $600; doorkeepers, sergeant-at-arms, assistants, &c., $5 per day; messengers, $3 per day; pages, $2, and clerks to committees, $4 per day.

This arrangement it is claimed will save some $20,000 to the State, and is in reality a reform.

After the Benevolent Tammany Society—A Precious Trust Company Scheme—Proposed Repeal of the Druggists' Law.

ALBANY, Jan. 17, 1872.

TAMMANY IN THE SENATE AGAIN.

It very seldom happens, even under the most favorable circumstances, that the grave and reverend seigniors of the Senate condescend to indulge in a good, hearty laugh, but they couldn't help it to-day when Mr. Tiemann's resolutions relating to the past and present of the Tammany Society were read. I do not mean to say that the Senators so far forgot what is due to their dignity that they broke out into a downright roar of hilarity, after the fashion of the men of a younger growth in the Assembly when anything particularly amusing tickles their fancy, but the fact must be recorded that they laughed heartily, without in any wise disturbing the equanimity of the President *pro tem.*, who looked all the while as serious as a good-humored man could under the circumstances. It must be confessed that the resolutions were at first looked upon as a very good joke, but somehow, after the first surprise was over, not a few came to the conclusion that the old man Tiemann meant mischief. Indeed it turned out in the long run that he was really serious about the matter. Just before they were introduced Daniel and O'Brien had their heads together, the former meanwhile "laying down the law" in the most vigorous style of gesticulation about some matter in which he was to all appearances exceedingly interested. The duet looked painfully serious when the little page ran to the Clerk and handed up the resolutions, but the look did not last very long. In point of fact it could not have lasted long for the simple reason that the moment the Clerk had finished reading the first whereas every Senator looked knowingly at every other one, each being evidently very anxious to grin openly and above board, and even to laugh aloud, but no one being willing to give the bad example first. However, this very effort on everybody's part not to give way to his feelings was so apparent and so irresistibly funny to look upon that

THE LAUGH HAD TO COME

despite all barriers, and, when it did come, it went round the Senate chamber in a way that would have made the most lugubrious mass in the Assembly screech out of pure, unadulterated sympathy. Tiemann laughed the heartiest of all once the ice was broken, and O'Brien got red in the face and tried his best to dispense with grinning broadly, but the effort was a sickly failure. Judging from the stiff way he sat in his chair, with his right hand hidden under his left arm, it was half suspected that he was all the time prodding Daniel, who sits on his left, thus adding to the old gentleman's hilarity, while apparently doing his utmost himself to appear calm by contrast. Yet Tiemann was in earnest about the resolution, and even after he and his fellow members had indulged in a second round of laughter at the expense of poor Tammany, when Benedict remarked that the Sachems were so scattered just now that the resolutions could not possibly be served upon them as required, he showed plainly that he believed it would not be a laughing matter for a time to come. Lord, poor, [illegible] who looks so out of place this year among so many republicans, and who seems to be [illegible] in the absence of Harrenbergh, [illegible] side who has the courage to [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] to be made of the resolutions, and on

finding that he wanted them passed at once, he rose and coolly proposed that the Citizens' Association should be included in the resolutions. This was

A PERFECT ASTONISHER;

a flank movement that was by no means relished by the republicans; for they know right well that all that Lord wanted was to put them on record as voting for an inquiry into the affairs of one political society, while refusing, on political grounds, to look into the affairs of another society, quite as political in its views, if not in its power, to carry them into effect; yet for the life of them they could not resist the opportunity of giving Tammany another reminder of the power of the new *régime*. Mr. Madden, who is evidently under the impression that all he has to do is to make a motion to have the Senate adopt it, made an effort to have the resolution laid on the table, but it was not a success, and thus it was that the Senators had to toe the mark squarely. "They are simply resolutions of inquiry," pleaded Tiemann, "and they ought to be passed." So the vote was taken on Lord's amendment, and the amendment was lost, and the resolutions were adopted as originally presented. What the upshot of the inquiry, thus made official, into the affairs of the "benevolent society," commonly called Tammany, is, as yet, of course mere matter of conjecture. I should not be surprised, however, judging from the way certain republican Senators in years gone by always fell into line at the right time when the "Boss" wanted a few extra "flies" to make his "company front" complete, that a very spicy reply, and some very peculiar details of the society's charitable doings in the past might be given in answer to that portion of the inquiry which seeks to find out what amounts were paid during the past four years to

"INDIGENT AND DISTRESSED PERSONS."

How delightful it would be if the few Sachems who really do know what charitable things were done by the society during the last two years would only be kind enough to come forward now with their books and let us all have a peep into the accounts current, the profits and losses and the total disbursements made to poor fellows not actually in the family circle of the society itself! It is unnecessary for me to give the resolutions in full, as the first portion is simply a recital of the fact that the society was incorporated in 1805 as a benevolent society, &c. The real pith of the whole subject lies in the last whereas. It starts out by laying it down as matter of positive fact that "the question has arisen as to whether or not the said corporation, the Society of Tammany, or Columbian Order, in the city of New York has of recent years violated its charter by diverting its chartered powers and privileges and its means from charitable to personal and political objects, and in other ways." Then come the resolutions, as follows:—

Now be it resolved, That the Sachems be, and they are hereby, required to report and furnish in writing to this Senate, within ten days after the passage of this resolution, a copy of the constitution and bylaws of the society, together with the names, so far as they can be ascertained, of the present living members and the respective times of their election, the names of its officers for the present and for each of the last four years, its annual income and sources thereof, and the amounts of money expended in each of the same four last years, and for what objects, and specifying the amounts paid in that period to "indigent and distressed persons." Further, that the Clerk of the Senate forthwith, upon the passage of the foregoing preamble and resolution, serve a copy thereof upon each of the Sachems or managers of the said society, together with a certificate of the date of its passage by the Senate.

If Tiemann and O'Brien only press this matter, now that they have got their own way about it, there will be plenty of fun ahead—that is, if the Sachems make up their minds to forward the reply they can, if they want to, tell "the whole truth and nothing but the truth."

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.

It is to be hoped that the Governor will keep his weather eye open for the trust company scheme that will be dragged through the Legislature this session as well as he did last year. As a sample of what may be expected I need only call attention to a bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Winslow as an amendment to an act passed in 1867, incorporating the National Trust Company of New York. By the present bill the trustees are given a discretionary power to loan or otherwise invest the moneys received by them in public stocks of the United States or of any State, or the bonds or stocks of any incorporated city or county in this State authorized by law, or interest paying bonds or dividend paying stocks or any corporation or company, or on bonds and mortgages on unencumbered real estate within the State, but the bone of the whole thing is this:—The real estate, &c., must be "worth double the amount loaned thereon." Again, another cool proposition, in another amendment to the original bill, is one that provides that in making loans secured by dividend paying stocks of any corporation or company, such stocks shall not be taken as collateral "at a less margin than twenty per cent on the market value thereof at the time of making such loan." If this is not giving a trust company a good thing of it certain people in New York are very great fools.

GOING FOR THE DRUGGISTS AGAIN.

The College of Pharmacy tried very hard last year to get control of the Examining Board for druggists; but it will be remembered that they signally failed when their bill, in opposition to that which Irving was the author of, was introduced by Nachtmann. Their failure to be made a part and parcel of the Board was not due, however, to the fact that they were not considered the proper persons to examine the druggists and their clerks, but simply because their bill was a little behind time, and that the bill which did pass had very strong influence to carry it through against all odds. The college folks are evidently too anxious to try their hand again this year, judging from the fact that they are created an examining board of the bill introduced to-day by Senator Weismann. The main features to the measure are that the college once every three years may appoint a board of examiners, consisting of five practical pharmaceutists; that all druggists must get certificates from them after passing a successful examination, and that a public register is to be kept of the licensed druggists. One section of the bill makes all druggists responsible for the quality of the drugs and medicines they have in their shops, and hedges the sale of poisons about with some very stringent regulations. The bill, as a whole, is a good one, and after careful pruning of much in it that is of no earthly good to the cause it would serve, it may be made a very stringent law. Still it does seem strange that a section should be tacked on to it repealing the law of last year, which gave birth to the present Board of Examiners. They certainly know their business, and the very fact that their late examinations of druggists and druggists' clerks scattered to the winds the incompetent fellows about town, who know no more about drugs than a donkey does about elocution, ought to be sufficient to show that no change is necessary as far as the Board is concerned. Yet it might be well that the College of Pharmacy should be strongly represented in the board, and this view of the matter will doubtless receive all the consideration it is worth when the bill comes up for discussion.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANKS.

Senator Benedict's bill in reference to savings banks makes it lawful for directors of savings banks in New York city to deposit their available fund in any bank of discount or trust company a majority of the trustees may select. It provides, however, that the amount deposited must not exceed ten per cent of the deposits made by their customers nor twenty per cent of the capital of the bank or trust company fixed upon by the trustees. There is also a saving clause to prevent a majority of the trustees being directors of a discount bank. The moneys deposited by the savings bank in accordance with the bill will draw whatever interest may be agreed upon. This is rather indefinite and should be limited in some way, so that the old Wall street game of interest on loans may not be played by trustees of savings banks to the detriment of depositors.

HOW NOT TO DO IT.

The Columbia College bill got a terrific jacketing in Committee of the Whole of the Senate to-day, and Senator Benedict, to save it from defeat, had to have it progressed, with the usual leave to have it again considered in the committee. The intent of the bill is to permit the college folks to sell the present site of the college and purchase a new one, but Senator Allen was unwilling to let the bill go through unless some limit was placed upon the college people in the matter of disposing of the property they purchase. He contended that an institution worth $10,000,000 should not be allowed to speculate in real estate at will. Senator Woodin also opposed the measure vigorously. Hence Benedict's action in getting it out of the line of the enemy's fire—at least for a time. During the discussion a great deal was said about the villany of taxing educational institutions, and Senator Tiemann declared that in a few days he would "astonish the Senate," and probably the world, with a statement he was preparing, showing what a large amount of property there was in New York city which was not taxed at all. The idea is that the Senator will bring up the old facts and figures about the churches and private school property, which pay no taxes in the metropolis. He will save himself a great deal of hard work if he only takes the trouble to look over the files of the HERALD of last year.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 17, 1872.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The following bills were reported:—To relieve Juvenile Delinquents from certain disqualifications; providing for appeals from decisions of County Superintendents of the Poor; amending the act to facilitate the construction of the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad; to change the name of the Flatbush Industrial School and Nursery; amending the charter of the Poughkeepsie Bridge Company; extending the provisions of the act permitting municipal corporations to subscribe to the construction of railroads; regulating dividends of life insurance companies; authorizing the Syracuse Northern Railroad Company to extend its track; to change the name of the Mutual Protection Life Insurance Company, and increase its capital stock.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WEISMANN—Regulating the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons in New York city.

By Mr. TIEMANN—To open and extend 127th, 128th and 129th streets, in New York.

By Mr. PALMER—Prescribing that the Attorney General shall commence [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

each other, or by means of any intervening railroad, bridge or ferry.

By Mr. ALLEN—Extending the time for completing the Erie and New York City Railroad for ten years.

SAVINGS BANKS.

By Mr. BENEDICT—Authorizing the officers of savings banks in New York county to keep their available funds in any bank organized under the laws of this State or of the United States, or in any trust company, and receive interest thereon. The bank selected must be designated by a majority of the trustees exclusive of any who are at the time directors of any bank of discount or trustee of any trust company in which the deposits of such savings bank are authorized by the provisions of this section to be kept. The amount thus kept on deposit shall not exceed twenty per cent of the capital of such bank nor ten per cent of the whole amount on deposit.

By Mr. WINSLOW—Amending the charter of the National Trust Company, of New York, giving power to the trustees to make loans.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENTS.

Mr. PALMER moved for a select committee of five to make Congressional apportionments by districts for this State under the census of 1870. Laid on the table.

OVERHAULING THE TAMMANY SOCIETY AND CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. TIEMANN offered a resolution:—

Whereas in 1805 the Society of Tammany, or Columbian Order, was incorporated for the relief of indigent and destitute members, their widows and orphans, and whereas the question has arisen whether said society has not violated its charter,

Resolved, That it be required to report within ten days a copy of its constitution and bylaws, the names of living members, the times of their election, the names of officers for the last four years, the annual income and resources thereof, the amount of money expended during that time and for what objects, specifying the amounts paid to indigent and destitute persons, and that a copy of this resolution be served on each of the Sachems.

Mr. MADDEN moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost.

Mr. LORD moved to include the Citizens' Association, which was carried and the resolution adopted.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

The Senate then went into executive session, and on reopening the doors took up, in Committee of the Whole, the bill authorizing the Columbia College Trustees to sell their present site and purchase another. The bill elicited much debate as giving too much power. Progress was finally reported and the Senate adjourned.

Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 17, 1872.

PETITIONS.

Further remonstrances against allowing the Erie Railway to pass under the control of a British monopoly were presented.

Several petitions were presented to amend the charter of the Beach Pneumatic Railway in New York, so as to allow the transportation of passengers.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

By Mr. ALVORD—A bill designating the officers of the Senate and Assembly, prescribing their duties and fixing their salaries, and regulating proceedings of investigating committees and fixing the expenses thereof. The bill was made the special order for to-morrow morning immediately after the reading of the journal.

By Mr. LOUGHRAN—For the better prevention of the procurement of abortion.

By Mr. HAWKINS—Providing for the payment of certain claims against the city and county of New York, and also to reimburse and make good any fund or account from which moneys has been advanced to pay such claims. The bill is made a special order for to-morrow morning.

Mr. HAWKINS also made a report requesting an extension of time for the consideration of Mr. Twombly's two bills relative to the financial affairs of New York, for the reason that a bill will soon be presented to the Senate covering all asked for in these bills.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. EASTMAN—Chartering the Young Men's Christian Association of Poughkeepsie.

By Mr. JACOBS—Amending the act to widen Washington avenue, Brooklyn.

By Mr. BERRI—Amending the Brooklyn Consolidation act.

By Mr. HAWKINS—Amending the act fixing the fees of sheriffs.

By Mr. WHITBECK—Regulating the appointment of commissioners of deeds and notaries public; also providing better accommodations on the Third avenue cars, New York.

By Mr. MOULTON—To enable John Beals to run stages in New York.

By Mr. JUDD—Repealing the act creating separate road districts in Middletown, Richmond county.

By Mr. ROBB—Repealing the act providing for the publication of the laws of the State.

By Mr. NILES—To authorize the Manhattan Company to construct a railway underground in New York; also amending the act relative to railroads held under lease.

By Mr. ALBERGER—Authorizing the city of Buffalo to raise money for water supply purposes; also requiring the Central Railroad Company to change the names of certain stations in Erie county.

THE BROOKLYN FERRY COMPANY.

Mr. BENNETT introduced a resolution calling on the Brooklyn Ferry Company to report to the House all their receipts during 1870 and 1871, the number of boats and the value of their real estate. Adopted.

QUALIFICATIONS OF EXECUTORS OF ESTATES—REGULATIONS FOR EMPANELLING JURORS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Mr. PRINCE introduced resolutions defining the qualifications of executors of estates of deceased persons; also making regulations concerning the empanelling of jurors in the city of New York.

PAYMENT OF PENSIONS TO SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

The Adjutant General sent in his report of all the moneys paid to the soldiers of the war of 1812, stating that there was paid under law of 1869 $50,000, and under that of 1870, $100,000.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Important Communication from the Ocean Steamship Companies.

Further Damaging Exposures of the Custom House Ring.

The Agent of the Cunard Line Under Examination for Three Hours.

The Custom House Investigation Committee resumed its sitting yesterday morning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where it has been removed for greater convenience and despatch of business. All the members were present, Senator Buckingham in the chair. The proceedings commenced at ten o'clock sharp.

THE STEAMSHIP COMPANIES COMPLAIN OF ROBBERY OF GOODS AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

The following communication was read by the Secretary, Mr. Lynes:—

NEW YORK, Jan. 15, 1872.

Hon. W. A. BUCKINGHAM, United States Senator, Chairman of Committee of Investigation:—

SIR—Knowing that the time of your committee is very much occupied with other matters, we take this mode of bringing to your notice the following circumstances, in confirmation of the statements made to you by Messrs. H. B. Claflin & Co. in a letter addressed to you last week.

We have for a number of years past been greatly annoyed by reclamations made by the importers of goods brought by our line of steamers for goods missing from their packages.

The losses were found to have almost invariably happened on packages that had been ordered to the Appraiser's store for examination, but when we referred the complaints to the Appraiser's office they were met by the assertion that the packages had been received in bad order, and were so marked in the Appraiser's books, and that they must have recourse to the ship. Keeping, as we do, a strict account of all goods landed in bad order, it was on further investigation almost invariably found that the packages had not only been landed in good order, but had been so receipted to us by the Custom House cartman who carried them to the Appraiser's office. When the cartman was applied to for redress, he declined the responsibility, and asserted that the goods had been delivered at the Appraiser's store in good order; but that the officials receiving them in the store invariably declined giving the cartman a receipt stating the order in which the goods were delivered, and that the cartman had no control over the remarks entered on the Appraiser's books.

It being impossible to determine on the good or bad order of the goods when delivered from the ship, after the packages had been opened and examined by the Appraiser, and the owner being thus unable to fix the responsibility, the loss had invariably to be borne either by him or the ship.

These losses, though mostly of a petty nature, were very frequent two years ago, and before that time, amounting sometimes to the number of ten to twelve instances in one cargo; they have somewhat diminished since, but they continue to occur from time to time.

A comparison of the Appraiser's books with those kept on our dock, we believe, would show to it a much larger number of packages out of each cargo has been marked on the Appraiser's books as received in bad order than the number so entered on our books; and we believe that an investigation will confirm our conviction that these robberies are in almost all such cases committed while the goods are in the Appraiser's store.

We are at any time ready to be examined on this grievance, and remain, with high regard, sir, your very obedient servants,

OELRICHS & CO.,
Agents of the North German Lloyd Bremen Line of steamers.

JOHN G. DALE,
Agent of the Inman Line.

CHARLES FRANCKLYN,
Agent B. and N. A. R. M. S. P. Company.

KUNHARD & CO.,
Hamburg-American Packet Company.

WILLIAMS & GUION,
Liverpool and G. W. Steamship Company.

GEORGE MACKENZIE,
Agent General Transatlantic Company.

HENDERSON BROS.,
Agents Anchor Line.

JOSEPH H. SPARKS,
Agent White Star Line.

On the motion of Senator Buckingham it was decided to subpoena the agents of the Cunard, Inman, Bremen and Guion lines.

CONFIRMATION STRONG.

Senator PRATT—I received a communication from a very reliable gentleman stating that the attention had, this subject, frequently pressed on them. He was in the habit of carting goods from the dock to the public store, and gave receipts when he got them in good order, and when he delivered them at the public stores those whose duty it was to give him a receipt declined to do so until after two or three days, and in the meantime they gave expressed that the goods had been received in bad condition, and in consequence frequent reclamations were made on him. [illegible] consultation with him, I move that he be subpoenaed. His name is A. R. Baker, [illegible] street.

It was decided to have him as a witness.

CHARLES SPENCER TESTIFIES.

Charles S. Spencer testified that he is a lawyer, residing in the city; he recommended Heyser to General Palmer for a position in the Appraiser's office and he was appointed; when he heard of the charge against Heyser he called for an investigation, which resulted in General Palmer declaring his belief in Heyser's innocence; he heard nothing of the matter until Heyser told him he was removed; when Mr. Murphy was appointed he gave Heyser a position at the request of witness, after re-examining [illegible] charges against Heyser.

[illegible] CONVENTION.

The witness continued—I wish to make a statement in reference to the testimony yesterday about the Syracuse Convention; we kept the hall clear until the arrival of the police, because a row was apprehended, and some young men were appointed [illegible] a man named Mark [illegible] who [illegible] to force open the door was [illegible] a moment [illegible] [illegible] a policeman [illegible] [illegible] in uniform [illegible] [illegible] the hall.

when the police arrived; their object was to drive the delegates from the hall.

By Senator CASSERLY—There were a great many gentlemen from the Custom House there? A. Yes.

Q. And they were all hostile to the administration? A. Yes, sir; not if I know them.

Q. The administration party had it all their own way? A. Yes; were very strong.

Q. Is not the Custom House patronage given in the interest of the administration? A. To the best of my knowledge and belief it is. (Laughter.) The friends of the administration are naturally preferred; the friends of the administration do everything in and out of office to sustain the administration.

Q. The administration party were triumphant? A. A majority of the convention were composed of those in favor of the administration of General Grant.

Q. The patronage of the administration is exerted, is it, in this State, in favor of the administration? A. The President does not interfere in political affairs, but the friends of the administration, who constitute the vast majority of republicans, sustain it.

Q. Is not the patronage of the administration exerted in aid of the administration republicans? A. The recipients of patronage, nearly all, do all in their power to assist the administration.

Q. Do you know of the patronage being given to any not strictly administration men? A. No.

The committee then adjourned to three o'clock, and in the meantime took carriages and drove down to visit the general order stores.

Evening Session.

The committee met again at half-past seven last evening.

CHARLES J. FRANKLIN EXAMINED.

Q. What occupation do you follow? A. Agent of the Cunard line of steamships.

Q. You are familiar with the general order of business. State what you know of it. Do you unload as soon as your vessels arrive? A. No; not for forty-eight hours after they arrive.

Q. How much time do you take to unload? A. About seven days—the same time we have on the other side.

Q. How would you be affected if you were to hold the goods longer than forty-eight hours; I mean those that require immediate unloading? A. In winter time very seriously; in any time, in fact, it would be inconvenient to wait longer than the specified time.

Q. You had charge of the general order warehouses of your company until they were abolished? A. Yes.

Q. Since what time have you ceased to have them on the Jersey side? A. In 1870.

Q. You have to bear the expenses incurred under the general order business forty-eight hours after arrival? A. The expenses are much greater now than they have formerly been, both to the company and to the merchants; for the first forty-eight hours after the arrival of goods, when we kept the general order business, there was no charge made for storage; we never attempted to make money out of it; we scarcely covered expenses.

Q. Were your warehouses always covered with a government bond? A. Invariably.

Q. Did the business you have done in this way tend to increase the freighting of the company? A. Generally it did.

Q. What was the security of your warehouses, and did you ever have any complaints about losses of goods? A. We generally regarded them as secure, and never had but one complaint.

Q. Any charge of smuggling brought against you? A. Never; our company has been exempt from any charges of that kind.

Q. Did you ever detain your ships longer than eighteen hours in order to enable the merchants to obtain their goods without going into general order? A. In some instances yes.

Q. You know that Leet and his associates have charge of the general order business on the North River. Do you think this is advantageous? A. It causes considerable confusion, as there is no proper place for goods; in our stores we always had everything in its proper place; in my opinion every steamship company should have a warehouse of its own as near the place of landing as possible; by having the warehouse near the ship the merchant saves in various ways, but particularly by way of cartage; there are some goods that cannot bear much handling, and in this way also there would be a saving.

Q. What advantage did your buildings derive from the security of their position? A. They derived security in various ways, particularly from fire.

Q. This inquiry has been instituted to remedy existing evils. Which system do you think would work best, the government system or the steamship system? A. Well, the government system would probably work best, provided it was properly conducted.

Q. It is very desirable that the merchants could save money in this general order business; could this be remedied by the steamship companies obtaining sufficient time for unloading? A. A longer time for unloading would necessitate an additional number of steamships, and this would eventually fall upon the merchants themselves.

Q. Do the charges come off the consumer in the end, and do those charges divert importations from this port? A. Yes; in numerous instances considerable trade is taken to Baltimore and Boston; in the latter place there is a much cheaper and better system of business, and as we have a steamer calling there once a week merchants prefer getting their goods there; I mean New England merchants.

Q. Are the charges greater under the present system than the old one? A. Yes, much greater, and in addition there is much more confusion.

Q. Do you mean to say that the merchants of Boston bring their goods by way of that port in consequence of the heavy charges here? A. Both on account of the heavy charges and of the delays in delivering.

Q. Are the goods transferred from the boat to the railroad without any charge? A. They are transferred without any charge whatever.

Q. Do you think the merchants of New York could bring their goods cheaper by way of Boston than their own city? A. I think a merchant could get his goods quicker by way of Boston.

Q. You are understood to say that the general order charges eventually came of the merchants? A. Yes.

Q. Does the government require the company to keep possession of the goods until claimed? A. Not that I am aware of; the custom is for goods to go into general order immediately after their arrival.

Q. Would the government allow goods to be thrown on the docks without precautions having been taken to insure them proper direction? A. They compel us to put them into general order business; our bills of lading also provide for their security.

Q. Do you charge less for freight between Liverpool and Boston than between Liverpool and New York? A. No; about the same.

Q. Are the rates of insurance less on the other side of the river, where your wherehouses are situated, than on this? A. I have been told so, but I cannot speak from experience.

Q. The general order charges are now, you say, very heavy? A. Yes; in many instances merchants are charged more for one month's storage than we do for carrying them across the Atlantic.

Q. What is the difference between your former charges and the present charges on packages? A. Our charges average seventy-five cents; the present system about one dollar and fifty cents.

Q. When you give the full forty-eight hours for unloading do any of these goods go into general order? A. No; very little.

Q. What are the charges from the Jersey City docks to the stores on Broadway? A. They vary considerably; a man who has a good deal of carting to do has his work done cheaper, but in general the charge is forty cents per package.

Q. You have applied to Mr. Murphy and the Secretary of the Treasury to have the storage returned to your warehouses in Jersey City? A. Yes.

Q. You know Mr. A. T. Stewart. Were you in the habit of charging him the same as other merchants? A. He was in most instances charged the same, and had to remove his goods in the same time as any other merchant.

Q. When you had the general order business did you commence to discharge immediately? A. Not invariably.

Q. When you had the general order business you say your charges never exceeded one dollar a package? A. Yes, our expenses for cartage were light; we had merely to pay for truckage from the vessels to the stores.

Q. Are the carmen required to keep the goods in good order while under their charge? A. Yes, that is one of the arrangements of the bonded system.

Q. If anything should happen to them are they required to give redress? A. Yes.

Q. There would be no difficulty in holding the carman responsible in case of robbery? A. Not much; in some cases it would be difficult to trace the robbery to the carman.

Q. If every precaution is taken to guard the general order stores on this side of the river, where is the greater safety on the other side? A. There are fewer houses on the other side and less danger of fire.

Q. How is it, when you made such precaution against burglary, that a descent was made through your skylight? A. The watchmen were discharged the next morning.

Q. Did the public know that you realized nothing on your business save a return of your stores? A. I believe they did.

Q. Have you advanced your rates on freight since the general order business was taken from you? A. Yes; about five shillings a ton.

Q. Did I understand you to say that the charge of Leet & Co. for storage was more than the cost of transportation across the sea? A. Yes; the Chamber of Commerce, some years ago, fixed a regular rate for storage, which we rigidly adhered to; since the rate has been raised sixty per cent, and that at a time when gold was high.

Q. What is your lowest rate for carrying freight? A. About twenty shillings a ton.

Q. Do the steamship companies you represent wish the general order business returned to them? A. Yes.

Q. As a matter of profit, or as a matter of convenience? A. Not as a matter of profit; simply as a matter of convenience.

Q. How long had the Cunard Company the general order business on the Jersey side? A. About twenty-two years.

Q. Did you have any losses during that period? A. We had but one loss in all that period.

Q. You have as far as possible since you lost the general order business given the merchants extra time? A. Yes, as much as possible; it saves them expense.

Q. Don't you think the general order business was distributed to the various warehouses the system would be better? A. [illegible]

[illegible]

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVII..... No. 18

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—JOHN GARTH.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—BRIGANDS OF CALABRIA—WAIFS OF NEW YORK.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—MONAIDE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET PANTOMIME OF HUMPTY DUMPTY.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE, 728 Broadway.—OPERA OF LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av.—JULIUS CÆSAR.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—NO THOROUGHFARE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—THE NEW DRAMA OF DIVORCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 35th st. Performances afternoon and evening.—LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—COMEDIES AND FARCES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—GRAND MOULTON CONCERT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISMS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—WHITE CROOK.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway.—NEGRO ACTS—BURLESQUE, BALLET, &c.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street. GRAND CONCERT.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESQUES, &c.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

ST. PETER'S HALL, West Twentieth street.—MRS JARLEY'S WAX WORKS.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

LEAVITT ART ROOMS, No. 817 Broadway.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, January 18, 1872.

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3—*Bos Americanus*! The Imperial Sporting Party at Camp Alexis; Victory and Triumphal Return; Grand Powwow and Indian War Dance; The Sioux Warriors and Heroes, Red, White, Black, Green or Any Other Bears; Mr., Mrs. and Miss Spotted Tail; Miss Spotted Tail's Beauty Dazzling the Grand Duke, Sheridan and the Whole Party; Gallant Rivalry for a Kiss; Custer Wins It; The Chiefs at a Banquet; The Indian Council; Speeches of Spotted Tail and General Sheridan; Departure of the Hunting Party from Red Willow Creek and Arrival in Denver—Franklin: Unveiling of the Statue of the Greatest of American Printers; Banquet at Delmonico's—State Legislatures.
4—Smallpox: Terrible Increase of the Disease in the City: The Virus All Over the World, How to Treat, Prevent and Kill the Loathsome Pestilence; Official Statements of Health Officers; Dreadful Condition of the Smallpox Hospital; Opposition of the German Population to Vaccination; Where the Epidemic Is; How the Street Cars Generate Infection—Life in Leipsic: A Glance of Life and Customs in the Old Saxon City—Our New Japanese Visitors—A Utica Murderess—Public Instruction—Post Office Frauds in New Jersey.
5—The State Capital: Victors in the Fight Struggling for the Spoils; Who Shall Govern New York? Comptroller Green Claiming Belligerent Rights in the Legislature; He Denounces Van Nort, Palmer, John Cochrane and Pinckney; Supreme Power Demanded by the Comptroller; He will Aid the Murphy Republicans in New York; Formation of a New Ring: The Tammany "Benevolent" Society To Be Overhauled—The Custom House Committee: Important Communication from the Ocean Steamship Companies; Further Damaging Exposures of the Custom House Ring; The Agent of the Cunard Line Under Examination for Three Hours.
6—Editorials: Leading Article, "Our Navy and Shipping Interests—A Curious Proposition in Congress"—Amusement Announcements.
7—Editorials (Continued from Sixth Page)—Mexico: Juarez's Despatch Confirming the Capture of Oaxaca and Flight of Diaz—More Victories for Juarez; Interview of a HERALD Correspondent with the Revolutionist Commander Quiroga—European Cable Telegrams—The Sandwich Islands: Great Gale and Destruction of Property—The Japanese Ambassadors—Amusements—Quixotic Comicalities: Bergh's Commandments—The Latest from Albany—The Salt Lake Saints—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Business Notices.
8—Congress: Sumner and Frelinghuysen on Amnesty and Civil Rights; the Labor Inquiry Bill Amended by the Senate; Sulphur, Plate Glass and Corundum; Departmental Inquiries; the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriations; $17,000,000 Wanted—Mrs. Wharton: The Thirty-seventh Day of the Poisoning Trial; Gaping, Excited and Cynical Baltimoreans in Court; Summing Up to the Jury; Appearance and Attitude of the Accused; the State Attorney's Denunciation and the Eulogy and Eloquence of Mr. Hagner; Courteous Compliment to Miss Nellie—The Alleged Harbor Master Frauds—Convert the Heathen: Annual Meeting of the Woman's Union Missionary Society of America for Heathen Lands—General Railroad Convention—The Manitoba Parliament—Fire in Canton Street, Brooklyn—Michigan State Bonds—Affairs Around the City Hall.
9—The Besieged Bank: The Third Avenue Savings Bank Run—Bolstering Up Botts—The Tenth Avenue Fire—Arrested for Arson—More Mystery—An Alleged Perjury Case—The Brooklyn Board of Assessors—The Death of Hugh Wilson Not a Homicide—Forgeries Brought to Light in Trenton, N. J.—Packing the Jury—Towing Canal Boats by Steam Power—Financial and Commercial Reports—Domestic Markets—Marriages and Deaths.
10—Washington: The Annual Appropriation of $40,000,000; Frelinghuysen Flowers Over Amnesty and Civil Rights; Debate on Corundum; Uncivilized Snapps on Civil Service Reform; Bowers "Phoy" Rhetoric in the House; Honors and Liabilities of National Banks; Early Adjournment To Be Decided On—The Grand Army of the Republic—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.
11—The Courts: Interesting Proceedings in the New York and Brooklyn Courts; The Erie Litigations Still in Court, Libel in Admiralty; Callender, the Bank Examiner, Held for Trial; Alleged Fraudulent Bankruptcy; A Post Office Case; Mutiny at Sea; Seizure of Illicit Whiskey; Business of the General Sessions—Private Piers, Slips and Bulkheads; The Dock Commissioners and Their Proposed Improvements of Our City Water Fronts; Running a Muck of Private Property Owners and What the Latter Are Going to Do About It; Appeal to the Supreme Court to Have the Matter Set Right; Proceedings Before Judge Barrett—Advertisements.
12—Advertisements.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Copies of SUNDAY'S HERALD, containing the Fisk-Mansfield letters, can be had on application at the counter of the publication office.

STORM, FLOODS AND FIRE IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—HERALD special advices from the Hawaiian Islands, dated in Honolulu on the 27th of December, have reached us by way of San Francisco and telegraph overland. The people of the islands suffered from a very severe, but not altogether unusual visitation. It came in the shape of a sweeping gale from the south, the storm being followed by heavy rains and flood and preceded by a farm fire. The Wahee and East Maui plantations lost their threshing houses. The sugar cane was injured to a greater or less extent on all the plantations. Trees were torn up and dwellings unroofed on Kauai Island and portions of the shattered houses carried out to sea. Heavy rains and floods succeeded the gale. Rice fields were swamped and "washed out;" but, so far, our reporter had not heard of any loss of life.

Our Navy and Shipping Interests—A Curious Proposition in Congress.

The bill submitted to Congress by Mr Dwight Townsend and referred to the Committee on Commerce, "to authorize the sale of unserviceable vessels and materials in the United States Navy Department, and to provide for the construction of twenty iron seagoing steamships," is a curiosity in legislative propositions. No doubt there is a great deal of useless material—useless vessels, old hulks, scrap iron and so forth—belonging to the Navy Department that it would be well to turn into money and apply to some useful purpose. Perhaps there is more than twenty millions' worth. But to build steamships with such money for private individuals and for commercial purposes, even under the pretext of making such steamships available for war purposes and having them commanded by naval officers, would be an extraordinary proceeding. The money realized in this way would be government money just as much as if it were drawn out of the Treasury from the proceeds of customs or the internal revenue. It would be just as reasonable to ask Congress to authorize the Treasury to advance money to carry on the newspaper business or any manufacturing establishment.

The government cannot be connected thus with private enterprises. The proposition has all the appearance of a stupendous job. The only way to revive our shipping interests is to give free scope to private enterprise; to take the duties off shipbuilding materials; to pay a fair, or even a liberal, sum for mail service, and, above all, to suspend or repeal the Registry law, so as to enable our capitalists to go to the Clyde or elsewhere to buy vessels where they can get them cheapest and best. Any other policy will fail. Spasmodic efforts to effect a radical change in our depressed and constantly declining commercial marine will prove unavailing. We can never regain the position we occupied previous to the war by little measures, having in view chiefly some local interest or some job at the expense of the Treasury. Let vessels bought and owned by Americans, wherever built, be admitted to registry as American vessels, and our tonnage would soon increase, and our merchants would become the successful rivals of those of England in the carrying trade of the world.

Then, again, it is absurd to think of connecting the navy with commercial business. Vessels cannot be built to answer both purposes efficiently. Those for naval purposes must be constructed especially for the service they have to perform. Those that should compete in speed and in accommodation for freight and passengers with foreign steamships could not at the same time be made efficient war ships. In time of war merchant vessels may be used as transports and auxiliary to the navy in some respects, but they can always be chartered or bought when needed for such a purpose. The navy, however, must be something entirely distinct, and absolutely under government control. Our navy needs building up as well as the shipping interests of the country, for it does not correspond with the greatness of the nation or the exigencies of the service; but if the proposition to make the commercial marine answer the purpose of war ships be admitted the naval strength we have would soon be frittered away.

And, here, while we are on the subject of the navy and naval efficiency, let us say that a growing nation like ours requires certain protection, both from foreign aggressions and from internal strife. All the Powers that have existed since the era of civilization have experienced this want, and to their greatest endeavor have supplied it, for no nation exists to-day that does not possess an army and a navy. If these branches of the government are useless that fact would have been discovered long ago; but in the opinion of statesmen they are necessary, and, if so, they ought to be fostered and cared for. When our civil war closed we had nearly a million of men in the field. They enlisted to serve during the rebellion, and when peace once more reigned they returned to their peaceful pursuits. The governments of Europe were amazed to see all this accomplished without the loss of one drop of blood; for their maxim is that war is disorganizing; but our countrymen displayed to the world that they could fight when fighting was necessary, and that they could with the same facility and ease return to the anvil, the spindle and the plough. It is admitted that the navy of the United States has, from its formation to the present time, performed its duty as a navy in every particular. Congress has from time to time passed such laws as were thought necessary for its government and guidance, and from a few gunboats during the War of Independence it has increased (from that time to 1812) to several frigates and corvettes. During the second war with the mother country our navy became prominent. Its deeds were appreciated, and our countrymen rested with the certainty that no foreign foe could enter our ports with impunity. After the war of 1812 the navy was increased very slowly, and promotions were so gradual that to become a commander the frost of more than fifty years had to pass over one's head. Post captain was the highest rank, and when a venerable old post captain commanded a squadron he was by courtesy called a commodore. This state existed all through the war with Mexico and up to the first year of the rebellion. Our country has seemed to be afraid of conferring high rank upon prominent military officers, and both in the army and navy it was held back until it was found impossible to have fleets and armies properly commanded unless rank was conferred.

In the navy a title unknown to any other nation was invented for officers commanding fleets—that of flag officer. It corresponded to nothing in the army or navy of this or any other country, and was, perforce, soon dropped and substituted by the recognized grade of rear admiral. The grade of commodore followed, and then we had a complete assimilation between the army and navy, rear admiral with major general, commodore with brigadier general, captain with colonel, and so on down to the lowest officers. As the war progressed officers in both branches of the service became prominent, and the present Executive was created a lieutenant general and our heroic deceased Farragut a vice admiral. The equality of the grades was maintained and soon the Lieutenant General was promoted to full General, and our dear old Admiral went hand in hand with him to the full admiral's stars. This is the way affairs stand now. The navy has an admiral and the army has a general; Grant is President, Farragut is dead; Porter is Admiral, Sherman is General, and the same grades extend and assimilate down from those high officers to the lowest. Whenever the two branches of the service are thrown together they know exactly who they rank with and how they stand. The system is good, and experience has proved it so; but our poor, poverty-stricken country calls for retrenchment, and where does the blow first fall? Not in the places where extortion and fraud have long been known to exist, not where the barrel is actually leaking at the bung, but upon the poor grade of commodore in the navy. There the blow falls, and the wisdom of the assembled representatives of the people has had under discussion this grave subject, and when the bill passes, as it probably will, to let the grades of admiral, vice admiral and commodore lapse or die out, the country will be safe. The saving to the government will be some seventy or eighty thousand dollars per year, and still the bung-hole is wide open.

Congress Yesterday—A Tariff Skirmish in the House—The Negro Palace Car Bill in the Senate.

The House of Representatives yesterday furnished another illustration of the facility with which important discussions are extemporized in that body on the very slightest provocation. A bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means permitting the importation, free of duty, of certain machinery for the use of a sulphur-mining company in Louisiana, and of a plate-glass manufactory in Indiana, the provision in regard to the latter being, however, general in its operation and applying to all such manufactures. It was a risky proposition to be reported by a protectionist—Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee—and to be supported by the champion of protection in the House—Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania—and that fact was pretty clearly exposed in the argument of another member of the committee—Mr. Finkelnburg, of Missouri—who pressed, with great logic and force, the idea that what was good for the interests subserved by the bill was good for all the other manufacturing interests of the country, just as the proposed relief of the shipbuilding interest by the remission of duty on iron, copper, cordage, &c., would also be a relief to all other consumers of those products, and as the remission of duty on house-building materials in Chicago would be an equally welcome boon in every village and town and city in the West. The bill was clearly an introduction of the Wooden Horse within the fortified city of Protection. Mr. Dawes, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, realized that fact, and made a speech from which it would be very difficult to fix his position on the great questions of revenue and tariff; in fact, the whole speech was a confession of unsettled convictions—of a decided lack of faith in any creed of political economy. He described his wavering state of mind pretty felicitously when he declared his intention to endeavor to protect American interests against protection as well as against free trade. Mr. Dawes, if not a man of strong convictions, is a highly conscientious man, and as he is evidently studying the great questions before his committee with a determination to find such a solution for the problem as will be most advantageous to the country at large, we will give him credit for his good intentions and hopefully await their fructification.

Another interesting discussion sprung up in the House in a still more unexpected manner. Mr. Poland, of Vermont, rose to a personal explanation, and repelled a suggestion, made in a Washington paper, imputing an improper and interested motive for a resolution which he had offered some days before, intended to check the innumerable calls on the departments for information which is often already in possession of the House. Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, endorsed the good sense of Mr. Poland's proposition, and called attention to the enormous expense of the public printing of the government, largely increased by such means, the estimate for the next fiscal year being over two millions of dollars. He presented some curious illustrations of the mass of public documents annually printed at the Government Printing Office, stating, for example, that the quantity of ink purchased for it every year was sufficient to float the largest man-of-war in the navy. Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, prescribed as a cure for the evil the abolition of the franking privilege, to which Garfield cordially assented. Two of the democratic members, however—Randall, of Pennsylvania, and Eldridge, of Wisconsin—imagined that they discovered in this zeal of Garfield to uphold Mr. Poland's proposition an attempt to cover up the frauds of corrupt officials by preventing calls for information. We can very readily understand the propriety of putting a stop to these promiscuous demands upon the departments without imputing any such improper motives as those gentlemen insinuated.

The proceedings of the Senate yesterday were tame and devoid of interest. Mr. Sumner's Palace Car bill for negroes occupied the attention of that body during most of the day's session, and no business of a public character was transacted.

THE FRANKLIN STATUE IN PRINTING HOUSE square was inaugurated yesterday with all the ceremony due to the memory of the great man whose virtues it will commemorate. The site chosen is certainly appropriate, and aspiring typos and wandering bohemians will have constantly before them an example of what may be achieved by industry and integrity. We hope the time is not far distant when the virtues of other great men of our nation will be worthily commemorated by the sculptor's art.

MORE ABOUT THE PERSIAN FAMINE.—The latest information from the East tells no more hopeful tale of the famine in Persia. Notwithstanding the praiseworthy activity and energy displayed by the British agents who have undertaken the Christian work of relief to aid the sufferers there are deaths occurring daily from that most terrible of all causes—starvation. The backward state of Persia, without railroads or even decent roads over which to transmit food to the interior, renders it impossible to be able to afford adequate relief in time. Even if sufficient food to meet all the exigencies of the times were close to the frontier it would be impossible to do more than what has already been done for the famine-stricken Persians. Relief, however, is afforded the sufferers as rapidly as the poor means of travel through the country will admit of.

The Grand Duke, Little Phil, Buffalo Bill, and Spotted Tail and Company Among the Bisons.

The bison, or *Bos Americanus*, inhabits the interior of North America, especially the great plains between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. It is popularly called the buffalo, but the true buffalo belongs to the Eastern Continent, and to a different subdivision of the genus *bos*. The bison is a large, wild animal, with thick body and stout legs; short, black horns, rapidly tapering, and with hair much more thick and shaggy in winter than in summer. It is most nearly related to the *aurochs* of Central Europe (that is, Central Russia), and the two species have been referred to a common genus.—*Dana.*

And as the herd came surging on,
With the Indians all around,
They raised a little earthquake as
They thundered o'er the ground.—*Anon.*

And the Grand Duke, with "Little Phil" and "Buffalo Bill," and Spotted Tail and company—white men and red men—has had a tilt with *Bos Americanus*, and a glorious time, lacking only the presence of Mr. Bergh to give it the highest flavor of enjoyment. Our special despatches from Red Willow Creek, on the prairies of Nebraska, descriptive of the arrangements, the preparations, the extraordinary company, the encampment, the equipments, and all the accessories and details of this grand imperial buffalo hunt, provided by General Sheridan, we are quite sure have been enjoyed by our readers as the most delicious side dishes they have had even from the HERALD for many a long day. And, compared with this tournament among the bisons, what are all the receptions and processions, and balls and dinners and excursions we have given the Grand Duke? Mere child's play. We have read Gerard's thrilling exploits among the lions of Algeria, and Gordon Cumming's high sport in the hunters' paradise of South Africa, and Sir Samuel Baker's glorious fun among the big elephants of Abyssinia, with his Arab sword hunters; and "The Wild Scenes in South America" of Paez; and we have been inspired by the enthusiasm of an old whaler in his narration of some grand onslaught upon "a school" of whales in the Arctic Ocean, "from which we got five hundred barrels of oil, but lost five good sailors;" but as a neat, complete, unique, romantic and delightful hunting excursion, we know of nothing in all these other adventures that can be compared with our Russian Grand Duke's buffalo hunt in Nebraska, as detailed by our special reporter.

I saw him but a moment,
But methinks I see him now,

the handsome young Prince, in his "nobby" hunting suit, and his rosy Russians gathered around him; and our tough and trusty rider, "Little Phil," and his officers, in their neat army uniform; and the famous "Buffalo Bill," in his gorgeous frontier trappings; and the stout old chief Spotted Tail and his braves, in their elaborate Indian costumes, all grouped together on their horses awaiting the signal for the start. Next we see them dashing among the shaggy bisons, and the Grand Duke, by a flank movement, right royally bringing down his *Bos Americanus*; and Sheridan, right and left, laying out the monarchs of the prairie; and then we see old Spotted Tail and his young warriors in another herd in the horizon making greater havoc with their simple bows and arrows than the Americans or Russians with their choicest rifles. Our city sportsman, who knows from the experience of a day's trouting or snipe shooting on Long Island the luxury of a good appetite, will understand how Sheridan and his fellow hunters enjoyed their champagne, their buffalo steaks, short cake and hot coffee after their day's rough riding and hunting of forty miles on the snow-covered hills and in the wild canyons of Nebraska.

And then followed the Indian powwow, after which they witnessed a wild aboriginal kick-up in the shape of a war dance to the melancholy music of our Indian tum-tum, amid the shrill approval of the squaws, who were looking on the pride of their gentle hearts. Next comes the story of *La Belle Sauvage* in the flirtations of our army officers, young and old, with Miss Spotted Tail, the Indian belle of the prairies, the presents of General Sheridan to her happy old governor and to his braves and his tribe, gathered in hundreds on the ground, and the liberal presents of the Grand Duke, and then the speeches of peace and good will between General Sheridan and Spotted Tail, embodied in the graphic and highly interesting special report of the evening's proceedings which we publish this morning. It beats Hiawatha and Minnehaha; it reads like a fairy tale, and the poet and the painter will find in the scenes and strangely blended characters here depicted subjects upon which may profitably be devoted their highest talents and skill. It will be remarked, moreover, that while Spotted Tail comprehends the obligations of treaties he relies upon his Great Father to listen to the wants of his red children, and that he has learned something, moreover, of the advantages of free trade. His white brothers have the choice of many traders, and Spotted Tail thinks that the same privilege would be a good thing for him; and we think so too. But it is as a peace meeting of Americans and Russians, and of white men and red men that this strange and fascinating festival on the prairies of Nebraska is particularly entitled to the attention of the statesman and the philosopher.

No doubt the Czar in St. Petersburg, before they were through with that festival on Red Willow Creek, knew all about it, and wished himself among the happy hunters, whatever he may have said to Gortschakoff. Admiral Possiet, it appears, did not go out with the bison killers, but remained in camp to answer despatches he had received from the Emperor. This important little fact makes it all right in reference to our relations with Russia. Admiral Possiet's despatches of this buffalo hunt will completely nullify the wrath of Gortschakoff; and Sheridan's wild Western hospitalities to the Grand Duke will neutralize the terrible lecture of Mr. Fish to the unlucky Catacazy. This buffalo hunt, in short, disposes of the Fish and Gortschakoff quarrel, and we shall probably next hear from St. Petersburg that our Minister, Mr. Curtin, has been invited to a quiet dinner with the Emperor, with the understanding that His Majesty desires a free conversation with Mr. Curtin about Nebraska and those bisons, and Generals Sheridan and Custer, and Buffalo Bill, and Spotted Tail and his Indians.

At all events we shall stake the peace diplomacy of Sheridan and Spotted Tail with the Grand Duke against all the bellicose diplomatic notes that have passed, or that are likely to pass, between Mr. Fish and Prince Gortschakoff on the Catacazy bagatelle and upon the opinion that Sheridan, the Grand Duke and Spotted Tail have settled the business. After all the rare enjoyments of this magnificent buffalo hunt, we hold that *Bos Americanus* wins the day, and that while the Grand Duke and his father retain their memory of this raid among the bisons of Nebraska, whatever may be done with Fish, Gortschakoff and Catacazy, there will be no war between Russia and the United States. Moral—General Sheridan is a better diplomat than Mr. Fish, on General Grant's great idea, "Let us have peace."

The World of Amusements.

Fully a score of theatres and music halls are thrown open every evening to accommodate the vast crowd of amusement seekers in this city, and, with very few exceptions, the twenty managers have no reason to complain of lukewarmness on the part of the public. It would be difficult to match the present theatrical and musical season in point of brilliancy in the attractions offered and liberality as far as patronage is concerned. Take, for instance, the admirable representation of "John Garth," given every night at Wallack's. For six weeks this charming play of Brougham's has attracted the largest houses ever known at Wallack's, and it has now settled down to a steady, prosperous run, which may carry it even to the Easter holidays, if the manager will permit. The magnificent acting of Mr. Lester Wallack and Mr. Fisher will account, to a great extent, for the popularity of "John Garth." Then the fascinating little Aimée, at her *bijou* theatre, has revived all the pristine attractiveness of *opéra bouffe*, and, despite the unfavorable location of the establishment, she receives a more than ordinary share of public patronage. This success may be ascribed to Mlle. Aimée's talents in the Offenbachian art and her well-directed efforts to present each opera in as complete a manner as possible. Madame Fabbri and her company have inaugurated a brilliant season of German opera at the Stadt Theater, and on the first representation of "L'Africaine" the dilapidated old building was thronged from parquet to dome. Shakspeare is enthroned in his chosen temple, Booth's, and one hundred and fifty nights of crowded houses at the Fifth Avenue Theatre testify to the success of Daly's "Divorce." The Florences close their engagement at the Grand Opera House this week, and Mr. Mackaye proposes to discuss "Marriage" in a dramatic form at the St. James on Monday. Pantomime and spectacle reign in all the glory of tinsel, red fire and transformations at the Olympic and Niblo's, and will probably monopolize the boards of both theatres for weeks to come. The minor theatres are also well supported, whether the attractions are in the shape of burlesque, negro minstrelsy or equestrianism.

A characteristic feature of this season is the liberal and artistic style in which plays are brought out, not only in respect to the principal artists engaged, but in the scenery and appointments. A manager is obliged to expend more money upon one play nowadays than he would upon a half dozen formerly, and the result is a perfection of *ensemble* that in past seasons would scarcely be considered attainable. The pernicious star system, thanks to the good example shown by our two comedy theatres, shows symptoms of decline. It will be the dawn of a new life for the drama when the majority of those itinerant nuisances that afflict the provinces every year with trashy plays, written especially for them, disappear from the boards. They now find their proper level in this city, where they are consigned to their proper sphere in the domain of peanuts and bootblacks.

The operatic outlook is full of promise. We shall have another season of English opera, with Madame Parepa-Rosa and her excellent company, now strengthened by the accession of Santley, the prince of baritones, and also an Easter season of Italian opera by the same troupe. Between these seasons come the farewell nights of Mlle. Nilsson, M. Capoul and their assistants, when the long-promised opera of "Hamlet" will be produced for the first time in America. The financial success of the last forty nights of Italian opera season has been of such an unequivocal nature that all doubts as to the possibility of establishing the lyric drama on a permanent basis in this city are removed. Under proper management the success of a first class opera company in New York can be regarded as a foregone conclusion.

THE REVOLUTIONISTS IN MEXICO are losing ground, to judge from our special despatch from Matamoros. The capture of Oaxaca by the government troops and the rout of Diaz seem to have infused new courage into Juarez and his adherents. In Northern Mexico the revolutionists have so far been invariably victorious; but if the report that five thousand government troops are being hurried forward to the frontier prove true, the revolutionists will have a hard if not hopeless struggle to maintain themselves against such superior numbers. On the other hand, General Quiroga, one of the insurgent commanders, with whom a HERALD correspondent had an interview at Mier, appears to be perfectly confident of the ultimate success of the revolution. General Quiroga is looked upon as one of the most capable commanders in Mexico, and his utterances apparently merit as much credit as those of any other Mexican general.

THE BALTIMORE *American* predicts that Maine will send an unbroken delegation to the Republican Convention in favor of the renomination of Grant and Colfax. Blaine is therefore out of the way. But where is Forney?

TIEMANN ON TAMMANY.—Senator Tiemann has introduced a bill into the State Senate providing for an overhauling of the doings of the Tammany society under its charter as a charitable institution. The developments will, no doubt, be quite curious and interesting.

How Jurors Can Remedy the Opinion Obstacle.

The vexatious exclusion from a jury box of intelligent newspaper readers again challenges public attention. Our Albany Solons are discussing the Bedford and Hackett bill intended to alleviate the evil. But, after all, a partial remedy remains with each citizen. So long as the law is expounded as it has been, the candidate for the jury box should school himself to refrain not only from forming or expressing an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of a notorious criminal, but even from allowing an impression about it to enter or remain upon his mind. Those accustomed to Court proceedings have observed how glibly a juror avows that he has an impression or opinion on the subject of the pending trial. He does this obviously to escape the business inconvenience or personal annoyance of being a juryman. The law is so liberal on the matter that even without an easy conscience the juror may so answer as to escape service. Reform in the jury box becomes now as important as reform at the polls was last November. Tens of thousands of electors who usually found an excuse for voting a straight ticket or for entirely absenting themselves from the ballot boxes then rallied for reform. The large number of newspaper readers who usually escape jury duty now have it in their power to accomplish by their own determination nearly all which a statute can. There is no reason why a juror should make up an opinion or even receive an impression upon the absolute guilt or innocence of a burglar, a forger, or a manslayer whose arrest he may have read about. And there is still less reason why jurors in the box, who, as triers preliminarily, pass upon the fitness of their fellows, should err in liberality toward a prisoner. All classes seem to forget that the people possess rights in the matter, and that while innocence should be protected, brazen-faced guilt ought not to be petted nor the immunity of the public, through example, disregarded.

The present absurd rule of this State belongs to an age when there were no newspapers. Usually when the reason of a law ceases the latter also loses validity. Indeed, this is a maxim. In the olden time, whenever a man living near where the crime was committed had formed or expressed an opinion, or derived an impression about the criminal, it was so because the matter had come under taproom or wayside discussion and through hearsay or colored facts. These old times village talks were apt to engender partisanship and prejudice. Such discussions were probably few, and not calculated to interfere proportionally with the entire number of jurors summoned. But now that the newspaper visits every household, and all the incidents of crime are published to every citizen, this ancient rule takes absurd application; and unless jurors themselves cut the Gordian knot of this absurdity by resolving not to easily fall into the trap laid by some lawyers, who manufacture technicalities and frenzy defences as readily as their clients sometimes invent interviews of innocence, this city will become yet more the scoff of her neighbors, especially when we see that the new law is only to take application six months hence.

Increase of Smallpox.

The report of the meeting of the Board of Health, which we publish elsewhere, together with the Sanitary Inspector's report on the question of the terrible malady in our midst, will bring to the public the necessity incumbent on them of using every known precaution to prevent its further spread. The cases of smallpox in this city have increased in the past week from sixty-eight to eighty-three and the dispersion of the localities in which they have occurred show that they are confined to no one section. The house-to-house visitation for the purpose of vaccinating is progressing, and it is stated that, owing to ignorance and stupid prejudice, the lower classes of Germans are almost the only ones refusing to be vaccinated. It is well to observe on this point that among these misguided people the disease is making the most marked ravages. We call special attention, therefore, to the precautions laid down to be taken, and as a measure of good to the whole community the heads of families should see that they are adopted.

The condition of the Smallpox Hospital is said to be most deplorable, and utterly incapable of accommodating the sufferers. This must be seen to at once. The contagion seems to have taken root all over the civilized world, and it is only by great vigilance that we can escape worse horrors than we now endure. The street cars, in their present filthy state, are denounced as perfect breeding grounds of the disease. If the greedy corporations who control them will not see that they are cleansed and purified the law should take the matter in its own hands.

Salt and Coal.

The United States Senate has recommitted the tariff amendments of Senator Sherman and committed itself to old fogy tariff notions. This is partly because of the antagonism of many Senators to Senator Trumbull and others of the revenue reform party, who appear to be the leaders in opposing the delay policy of the Finance Committee, and are also looked upon as inimical to the administration. The significance of the vote, therefore, really relates more to Grant than to the tariff. Will the Senate please to recollect that the people, through their representatives, have voted to remove the duty from salt and coal—two of the prime necessities of life? And will it also bear in mind that chartered corporations are absorbing the coal lands of the country? The Reading, the Delaware and Lackawanna, the Lehigh Valley and the New Jersey Central railroads and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company are buying up all the anthracite coal lands of Pennsylvania. The monster monopoly is throwing its coils around this branch of industry and production, and the United States Senate is playing directly into the maw of the monster by keeping any duty on coal, an article which, of all others, should be legislated to the lowest possible cost, regardless of but one rule, "the greatest relief to the greatest number." It is time the people of the country spoke out through their organ, the press, to the

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Senate of the United States, and made it understand that politics and partisanship must be put aside and the wants of the people receive attention.

A Fight Among the Reformers—Singular Attitude of Comptroller Green.

Our Albany correspondence, published in to-day's HERALD, foreshadows a hard fight among our reform city office-holders now congregated at the State Capitol over the possession of temporary power in the city government. At present they appear to be squabbling about a very insignificant matter; but we are told that the question as to who shall audit and settle the four and a half million dollars of claims outstanding against the city and county of New York for the last year is only intended to test the relative strength of the contending parties in the Legislature, with a view to further and more important propositions. It seems that a bill was introduced in the Assembly a few days ago providing for the adjustment and settlement of claims of last year outstanding against the city by a board consisting of the President of the Board of Aldermen (John Cochrane), Comptroller Green and Commissioner Van Nort. To this the Comptroller objects, and asks, instead, that the sole power to audit and pay these claims shall be placed in his own hands. It is difficult to conceive on what grounds he makes this singular demand; but we are told that he presses it on the Legislature by charging President Cochrane and Commissioner Van Nort with an intention to pay some two millions and a half of claims against the Departments of Parks and Public Works that he pronounces fraudulent. If the Comptroller has really made this charge (and the information reaches our correspondent from the best authority), no person will credit him with believing it to be true, and his indiscreet attack upon citizens of established integrity will only induce suspicion as to his own motives in desiring the power he seeks. The objection made to Mr. Van Nort on the ground, first, that he was employed in the Department of Parks during the whole period in which it is alleged money was extravagantly and corruptly spent; and next, that he accepted office at the hands of Mayor Hall, can scarcely be seriously urged by Comptroller Green, who was one of the Commissioners of Public Parks during the whole time Mr. Van Nort was a subordinate in the Department, and who owes his position as Comptroller to the appointment of Mayor Hall. Besides, the money awarded to claimants will have to be paid by Comptroller Green, who has already proved that he can resist the settlement of any unjust demand against the city Treasury.

We fail, therefore, to see what objection there can be to the appointment of a board of audit, consisting of Comptroller Green, President Cochrane and Commissioner Van Nort, unless some sinister end has to be accomplished. John Cochrane has been endorsed by the people as a man to be trusted in carrying out the reforms demanded by them at the ballot box, and his capacity and strict integrity are unquestioned. Mr. Van Nort has filled an important public office for years, and we are bound to believe that if he had not been both capable and honest he would have been removed by Mr. Green, his superior officer, years ago. There can be no reason why the Legislature should not trust these public officers; and the safest course to pursue is to associate them with the Comptroller in the responsible duty of settling the outstanding claims against the city.

As to the renewed attempt to invest the Comptroller with autocratic powers over the whole city government for the next three or four months, there is neither reason nor justice in it, and the Legislature should scout the proposition as a dangerous and unnecessary experiment. The departments are now economically, honestly and capably managed, the immediate financial emergency has been met in the manner proposed by the Comptroller, the appointment of the Board of Audit will do justice to the honest creditors of the city and supply the deficiencies in some of the special funds, and there can be no urgent need of any further change in the machinery of the city government until a new charter is enacted and new officers are chosen under its provisions. If it be desirable to abolish the office of City Chamberlain the Legislature can do so of its own action; but should it be deemed desirable to temporarily invest some local authority with the power of appointment and removal in the several city and county offices it should be given to the executive head of the government or the President of the Board of Aldermen, officers elected by the people. The head of the Finance Department has enough legitimate business to attend to without being hampered with duties that belong to the Executive; and while we award Comptroller Green all credit for the fidelity with which be has discharged an onerous and disagreeable trust, we cannot approve of his hanging about the State Legislature, with Connolly's confidential deputy and a strong outside lobby at his heels, urging the passage of a revolutionary measure uncalled for by any emergency and of very questionable expediency.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Last Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer has remained highest, with clear weather, since Sunday night, south of Virginia and Kentucky. The low barometer in New England has moved northeastward with clouds and snow, during Wednesday, from Virginia to Maine, which has now very generally cleared away with fresh northwest winds. The low barometer in the Missouri [illegible] has [illegible] eastward, and [illegible] winds, with [illegible] snow, are now [illegible] Michigan and Dakota. [illegible] and Cairo, and [illegible] and Nashville.

Probabilities.

Falling barometer, with cloud and snow will probably extend on Thursday from New England and Pennsylvania westward to the Mississippi. Northwest winds and [illegible] weather will prevail on Thursday afternoon from Missouri to Minnesota. The highest barometer continues in the Southern States east of the Mississippi with clear and pleasant weather. Southeasterly winds, with cloudy weather and possibly rain [illegible] from Louisiana and Arkansas westward. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts to-night.

A [illegible]

MEXICO.

Herald Special Report from Matamoros.

Juarez's Despatch Confirming the Capture of Oaxaca and Flight of Diaz.

MORE VICTORIES FOR JUAREZ

Interview of a Herald Correspondent with the Revolutionist Commander Quiroga.

QUIROGA CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

The Clergy and the Property Holders in Favor of the Revolution.

DIAZ DEPRECATED.

Quiroga Anxious for Sympathy and Recognition from the United States.

His Promise to End Indian Raids.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

The HERALD correspondent at Matamoros has forwarded to us the following special despatch:—

MATAMOROS, Mexico, Jan. 16.
Via BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Jan. 17, 1872.

A courier from Potosi brings a despatch, dated 8th inst., from Mexico, signed by President Benito Juarez. It contains the following:—

"The city of Oaxaca is in our possession, with all the munitions of war. Diaz, with a small force, has fled toward Puerto del Angel, closely pursued by the government troops, under General Rocha."

GOOD FOR JUAREZ.

There is great rejoicing here over the news. The city of Potosi is in the possession of the government forces under General Corella, who, in a private letter to General Palacios, the commander in this city (Matamoros), says that 5,000 government troops will march to the frontier, and that a portion has already started.

The news from Aguas, Colientes and Zacateas is favorable to the government.

Troops are actively working in the Matamoros fortifications, and timid inhabitants, apprehending a siege by the revolutionists, are crossing over to the American side.

INTERVIEW WITH QUIROGA.

The HERALD correspondent of Mier reports that he had an interview with General Quiroga, the insurgent commander, on the 10th inst.

General Quiroga expressed his entire confidence in the ultimate success of the revolution. He says the intelligent classes and the property interest throughout the republic, which formerly supported the Church party, had always opposed Juarez, who has made the country constantly poorer and poorer. "These moneyed classes," said Quiroga, will give men and means in aid of the revolution when its success looks probable."

THE CHURCH SIDING WITH THE REVOLUTION.

"The influence of the Church is great and it favors the revolution. A centralized government is a necessity to Mexico."

Speaking of Diaz, General Quiroga said that he is of no importance and that the conservative party will ultimately obtain possession of the government, such being the object of the revolution.

He further told the HERALD correspondent that he has plenty of men, but that operations are just now suspended owing to the want of arms.

WANTS RECOGNITION BY THE UNITED STATES.

He (Quiroga) does not want to oppress the people by forced loans, but is anxious to enlist the sympathy of the American people and to obtain a quasi recognition from the United States government.

After acquiring control of the frontier along the Rio Grande he proposes to arrange a *Zona libre* to the satisfaction of the Washington government, and to end the Indian raids on the border.

ARMS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

He seemed to think it possible to obtain arms on credit from the United States, and said that a commissioner will be sent to Washington ere long with a proposition to satisfy all the demands of the United States government.

He is determined to capture all the frontier posts, including Matamoros. He says General Trevino, of the revolutionists, is organizing a considerable force for that purpose. The roads once open, the duties on the immense shipments to the interior will enable him to buy the necessary arms.

CORTINA'S OFFER.

General Quiroga added that the government commander, General Cortina, had proposed to join the revolutionists if he were made military commander over the State of Tamaulipas, which was refused.

General Quiroga is tall and very dark-complexioned. He resembles an Indian, and is exceedingly popular among the revolutionists and all the inhabitants. He is one of the most capable commanders in the republic.

General Cortina's scouts appeared near Mier recently and fired on Quiroga's watering parties, without doing any damage. A movement on Camargo is promised soon.

Investigation of the Bark Brothers Affair by the American Legation.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 10,
Via HAVANA, Jan. 17, 1872.

Mr. Bliss, the Secretary of Legation at this city, has returned from his investigation of the bark Brothers affair. He says that the information gathered by him confirms the statement of the American captains.

The Waning Strength of the Revolutionists—Annexation of Mexico to the United States Advocated by Some and Opposed by Others—San Luis Threatened by the Revolutionists—Juarez Assuming Dictatorial Powers.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 10,
Via HAVANA, Jan. 17, 1872.

The government troops, commanded by General Alatorre, occupied Oaxaca on the 4th inst. The troops of Diaz are retiring to Puerto del Angel, where they intend to embark for Mazatlan, with prominent rebel officers, and on their arrival they will attempt to revive the waning spirits of the revolutionists, and, if possible, unite them. The backbone of the revolution is broken. The government is developing strength, while the revolutionists are operating without concert and are losing their strength. The revolutionary chiefs are quarelling among themselves.

The government General Rochelle was killed and the revolutionist General Rochdale wounded in a battle at San Mateo.

The annexation fever is prevalent among the people. All the politicians are opposing the scheme. Foreigners are convinced that in an American protectorate lies the only safety of Mexico.

The *Dos Republicas* oppose annexation, and advises Americans to keep aloof from the measure.

An annexation paper, printed in Spanish and English, will soon be started at the capital.

The prospects of the proposed Tuxpan Railroad are gratifying.

The government declines sending Ministers to the United States, Spain, Germany and Italy, on account of the expense.

The study of the English language is becoming general among the youths here.

Failures of merchants, manufacturers and miners are reported.

General Rocha, at the head of 2,500 men, is marching rapidly on San Luis in order to save that city from the revolutionists. He will then proceed to the Rio Grande.

Cortina is still recognized as a general in the service of President Juarez, who is using dictatorial powers with great moderation, with the exception of forced contributions and the pressing of men into the army.

General Leon has arrived at the capital, accompanied by the National Guards of the true government from San Luis Potosi. The troops and guards enrolled receive the same pay as regulars.

The Tuxpan Railroad Company, organized by General Rosecranz, has sufficient funds to begin work, and asks a slight modification in the concession.

The decree closing Puerto de Salinacruz has been annulled.

The transit of foreign merchandise from the frontier or seaport towns is authorized to go in the interior, under certain restrictions, by paying the duties at the point of destination.

FRANCE.

Press Law Prosecutions Rules and the Anti-Tariff Tax Agitation—Police Action Against the Reds—The Embassy to China.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Jan. 17, 1872.

The Committee of the Assembly have agreed to report in favor of the bill providing that all offences of the newspaper press shall be tried before a jury.

THE ANTI-TARIFF DUTIES AGITATION.

Orders have been sent to the military authorities at Lyons, Marseilles and St. Etienne to suppress any disturbances which may occur having for a pretext opposition to the taxation of raw material.

ACTION AGAINST THE REDS.

At a meeting to-day in the town of Gap, in the Department of Hautes-Alpes, a red flag was raised. It was immediately lowered by the authorities, and ten of the ringleaders in the movement were arrested.

THE MISSION TO CHINA.

M. Geoffroy, the new French Ambassador to China, will proceed to his post of duty via New York and San Francisco.

RUSSIA.

A Candidate for the Succession to the Embassy in Washington.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 17, 1872.

The *Eastern Budget* says that Baron von Offenberg, the present political agent and Consul General of Russia at Bucharest, will be the successor of Catacazy as Russian Minister at Washington.

SPAIN.

Royal Compliment to Espartero and Disinterested Action of the Marshal—War Ship for Cuba.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Jan. 17, 1872.

Espartero has declined the title of Prince of Vergara offered him by King Amadeus.

The frigate Numancia has sailed from Cadiz for Havana.

TURKEY.

A Turco-European Steam Horse Snorting in Stamboul.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 17, 1872.

The first Turco-European train over the railroad skirting the Sea of Marmora entered Stamboul yesterday, crossing the old Seraglio grounds.

JAPAN.

French Officers to Drill and Instruct the Imperial Army.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Jan. 17, 1872.

A number of ex-officers of the French army, at the invitation of the Japanese government, are about to proceed to Japan to instruct the native army in military tactics.

HOLLAND.

Citizen Opposition to Territorial Cession to England

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 17, 1872.

The treaty for the cession to Great Britain of the Dutch possessions on the Guinea coast meets with violent opposition in Holland, where it is generally stigmatized as dishonorable. A telegram from the Hague announces that the treaty has been adopted by the upper House, but its rejection in the second Chamber is probable.

The matter will soon come before the States General.

SWEDEN.

Parliamentary Assemblage and Speech from the Throne.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 17, 1872.

The Swedish Parliament assembled to-day. The opening address was delivered by the King in person.

ENGLAND.

Commercial and Parliamentary Opinion of the Treaty of Washington and the Alabama Claims—Political Riot and Radical Demonstration—Royal Congratulation from Denmark—Movements of the Princes—The Austrian Embassy.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 17, 1872.

At the annual meeting of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce yesterday Mr. Mundella, M. P., candidly admitted that he was convinced that the settlement of the Alabama claims by the means provided in the Treaty of Washington would prove satisfactory.

RADICAL POLITICS AND RIOT AND THE POLICE.

The riotous excesses in Knightsbridge were repeated last night at a school house, where the mob smashed the furniture and set it on fire.

The disturbance was finally quelled by the police and the rioters dispersed. No arrests are reported.

CONGRATULATION FROM DENMARK.

The King of Denmark has sent his congratulations to Queen Victoria on the recovery of the Prince of Wales.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRINCES.

A despatch from Berlin announces the arrival of Prince Arthur in that city.

The Duke of Edinburg will shortly take command of the new iron-clad man-of-war Sultan.

A FEMALE POISONER CONVICTED.

The Brighton poisoning case was brought to a conclusion yesterday, after a protracted trial.

The jury brought in a verdict of guilty against Christiana Edmunds.

THE AUSTRIAN EMBASSY.

Baron von Beust, the Austrian Ambassador to this country, is about to depart for Italy for the benefit of his health.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL DEFENCE CASE.

Sir John Duke Coleridge, of the counsel for the defence in the Tichborne case, to-day continued the exhaustive and apparently convincing address which he commenced on Monday last. The speech of the counsel will be concluded to-morrow, when the examination of the witnesses for the defence will begin.

IRELAND.

The Question of Public Education Renewed as a Subject of Agitation.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

DUBLIN, Jan. 17, 1872.

His Eminence Cardinal Cullen energetically protests against making education wholly secular, and a call has been issued, signed by influential citizens, to signify the opposition of the Irish people to any measure having that object in view.

GERMANY.

General Von Moltke and His Alleged Opinion of Sherman's March.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 17, 1872.

The *North German Gazette* denies the statement, first published in the London *Standard*, that General von Moltke had expressed his disapproval, in a military point of view, of the famous march to the sea made by General Sherman's army during the civil war in the United States.

AUSTRIA.

Imperial Reorganization of the Finance Ministries.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, Jan. 17, 1872.

The Baron von Holzgethan has been appointed Minister of Finance for the whole empire, and Herr von Pretis Minister of Finance in the Cisleithan government.

DEEP SEA TELEGRAPHS.

Another Ocean Cable from England to New York.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 17, 1872.

The Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company yesterday signed a contract with the Messrs. Bischoffsheim for the laying of an Atlantic telegraph cable to New York direct.

THE JAPAN AMBASSADORS.

Minister Plenipotentiary Iwakura on the Stump—A Free Translation by Our Later Burlingame—The Love of the Japanese for the Americans and Their Desire for Western Knowledge—Future Movements of the Embassy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17, 1872.

The Japanese Ambassadors were serenaded last night by the band of the Second United States artillery. A great crowd attended and frequently cheered the distinguished visitors. In response to the compliment Ambassador Iwakura, the principal Minister, addressed the assembled people in Japanese. Minister De Long, our later Burlingame, put the Occidental forensic effort into convenient English. The speech, which was loudly cheered, was as follows:—

CITIZENS OF SAN FRANCISCO—It is now a recognized fact in Japan, since the conclusion of the treaty between the United States and our country, that our true prosperity has greatly increased with our new commercial intercourse. Our advancement in the arts and sciences of Western nations we now consider a substantial benefit to our nation, and desire that with every increase of national intercourse there shall be an increase of international friendship. (Cheers.) With a view of hastening those results and further facilitating the instruction of our people in the civilization of the Western nations, His Imperial Majesty of Japan has commissioned us to visit all those countries having treaties with Japan, in the capacity of Ambassadors Plenipotentiary, first visiting your country. The warmth of our reception is unquestionable proof to us of the friendship of Americans, and I assure you it is more than echoed in the hearts of our people. (Cheers.) Your expression of feeling, when announced to His Imperial Majesty, will be known throughout Japan, and assist in cementing a mutual friendship between our countries, which it is the wish of the Japanese people should increase as by intercourse we get to know each other better. (Cheers.)

Minister De Long afterwards addressed the assemblage at considerable length, and was applauded.

Minister Iwakura telegraphed in the name of the Embassy to Nagasaki announcing their arrival and cordial reception.

The reception and excursion round the bay is postponed until Friday on account of the prevailing high winds. The Ambassadors will visit the assaying works and works, [illegible] carriage factory and the Mission Woolen Mills to-morrow. They will be [illegible] the performance at the California Theatre in the evening.

THE LOUISIANA FACTIONS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 17, 1872.

The political [illegible]. In the Warmoth Senate there was not a quorum [illegible]. In the House there were [illegible] two Representatives present. In the [illegible] House forty one were present, and in the Senate there were twenty present. Armed [illegible] and are [illegible] the approaches to the State House.

COSTLY CONTEMPT.

ERIE, Pa., Jan. 17, 1872.

In the United States Court to-day the cases of J. D. Archbald and J. Russell, of [illegible]ville, for contempt and disobeying in [illegible] of the court [illegible] in bankruptcy [illegible] of W. P. [illegible] & Co., were disposed [illegible]. The former were sentenced to pay a fine of $150 and costs and the latter $100 and costs. These cases attracted great attention. Both parties were rich and respectable and were accompanied by numerous friends.

LATEST FROM ALBANY.

The Senate Committee on Affairs of Cities at Work—Lively Debate on the Comptroller's Powers—General Cochrane on Mr. Green—The Contract and Board of Audit Bill—Attorney General Barlow and the Erie Railroad.

ALBANY, Jan. 17, 1872.

The Committee on the Affairs of Cities of the Senate held a special meeting this evening to consider the bill presented by Senator O'Brien a few days ago relating to "local improvements" in New York and the legalization of contracts entered into by the city in the matter of street pavements, &c. By way of preface it should be mentioned that Mr. Green, the Comptroller, left the bill to Mr. O'Brien when he was in the city last Saturday, with the request that he would introduce it. Without even looking it over, O'Brien did as he was requested. It was at first believed that the aim of the bill was simply to make valid all contracts which had been made, but which, through some technicality or other, could not be audited by the Comptroller. It turns out that there is a considerable nigger in the bill, and that it gives Mr. Green powers that are quite as objectionable in certain respects as were those he sought to have conferred upon him in the Benedict bill, so effectually squelched by the republican Senators. Mr. Green appeared before the committee this evening, and argued to show that the bill was an absolute necessity. Mr. James A. Deering appeared as counsel, among several others, and commented upon the bill in detail. He argued that the first section legalizing these contracts left property owners without any remedy, when the Comptroller had already paid the contractors; that the power given to the Comptroller was excessive and took away the right of trial by a court of justice; that the second section, directing the Board of Assessors to reassess, was

UNJUST, IMPRACTICABLE AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL,

and would only result in confusion and annoyance to owners of real estate; that the direction to reassess when the Supreme Court had already decided an assessment was fraudulent and illegal, was a novelty, and if passed would be a legislative outrage; that the fourth section made an unfair discrimination among owners of property, giving but a partial remedy to one class and depriving the other of any remedy whatever. When the contractors had failed to perform the contract, or had changed their prices for doing it, that there was no limitation of the power given to the Comptroller to decide what contracts were fraudulent and what were not; and that on account of the multitude of cases which would be brought to the Comptroller's notice the delay of their decision would be more costly than the fraud or illegality itself.

The Committee listened attentively and favorably to Mr. Deering and several others, and as the bill had not been seen by any of these gentlemen before the meeting a request to delay action on the matter for a few days was granted. The discussion was quite spicy at times, Mr. Green having succeeded in muddling one of the opponents of the bill's argument by a series of peculiar questions, which he again tried upon Mr. Deering, but, not finding this plan successful, became rather personal in his remarks. This met with the same result.

GENERAL COCHRANE WAS ON HAND

and he had his say about the bill. He made a very short address, but it was full of severe cuts, which evidently shook the confidence of the committee as to the bill being all that Mr. Green claimed for it. He conceded that Mr. Green was an honest man and that the people had full confidence in him, but it placed too much power in one man's hands. He sarcastically remarked that it would be a positive injury to the Comptroller to weigh him down with such excessive powers by the bill, inasmuch as so many other extraordinary powers were to be conferred upon him by the other bill his friends were getting ready for the Legislature. The General also incidentally said a few words about the Assembly bill which the committee will soon have to consider, which makes the Comptroller the President of the Department of Parks and the Commissioner of Public Works a Board of Audit. He claimed that it was due to the people of the metropolis who had just elected a reform Board of Aldermen, and a member of which was now in point of fact Mayor of the city, that the chief magistrate of the city should also be one of the Board. The General was very emphatic on this point. It is quite likely the Senate will give the Contract bill and the Board of Audit bill a thorough overhauling before they allow either of them to become a law.

The bill in relation to

SUITS AGAINST CORPORATIONS,

which was introduced by Mr. Tobey, of Essex, some few days ago, was discussed this afternoon in the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly. The bill gives extra privileges to persons instituting suits against corporations in relating to securing books of the corporation against which the suit is brought, and provides that in such suits the venue shall not be changed without the consent of the Attorney General. The bill is intended as another heavy blow at the Erie management, and to counteract their plan of manipulating legal matters in several districts. Attorney General Barlow, Lyman Tremain and Matthew Hale advocated the passage of such a bill at great length, and in their addresses admitted that the bill was intended to reach the Erie management. At the conclusion of the last address a gentleman who had sat quiet during the argument arose and asked for postponement of further action until the Erie people could be heard. On inquiry the gentleman proved to be Mr. Sherwood, who has recently been elected a member of the directory in the place made vacant by the resignation of Boss Tweed. The request was granted, and further action postponed until Friday afternoon.

The State Military Association—Report of the Committee on Rifle Practice—Adjournment.

ALBANY, Jan. 17, 1872.

The State Military Association met to-day, according to adjournment. The Committee on Rifle Practice made their report. The report speaks of the urgent necessity for the introduction of a thorough system of instruction in rifle practice in the National Guard, recommending that the Commander-in-Chief be requested to select a proper textbook to be used in imparting such instruction, which textbook shall be adopted as part of the authorized tactics of the National Guard. The report further recommends the annual issue of at least twenty rounds of ball cartridge to each effective man in the Guard, and that a report be required as to the results obtained by such expenditures. The report further recommends the appointment of an Instructor General of Musketry, whose duty it shall be to instruct officers to be selected from each division and brigade by their respective commanders. A further recommendation of the report is that measures be taken by the Commander-in-Chief for providing grounds for rifle practice for the use of the National Guard, and for issuing such targets and other appurtenances as may be needed. The report was unanimously adopted, and the association adjourned.

QUIXOTE COMICALITIES.

BERGH'S COMMANDMENTS.

Thou Shalt Not Eat Old Cheese.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

While dining at Parker's on some very lively, but nice, cheese, in came a chap and took it off, saying he was accredited agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and that the eating of such cheese savored of cruelty. What can a free man do to prevent fellows with fanatical maggots in their brains interfering with the lunch of

AN ENGLISHMAN?

Thou Shalt Not Kill Cockroaches.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

One of Bergh's agents forbids me to sell cockroach poison, and says the phosphorus in it burns the delicate integuments of that unpopular but populous insect. What shall I do?

A THIRD AVENUE DRUGGIST.

Thou Shalt Not Use a Fine-tooth Comb.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Is there any danger of Bergh forbidding the use of fine-tooth combs? If he should is there any way of my procuring a license? Would it be assault and battery to put a head on him if he interfered with me?

A COMB FACTOR.

Thou Shalt Not Catch Rats.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Missus bid me get a rat trap, for sure the craythurs was devourin us intirely at our house. And whin I axed the hardware man in [illegible] avenue for one he told me I must be after gettin a permit (as he called it) from Mr. Bergh, who [illegible] such a man with a square name may be [illegible] that the traps tormented the rats beyond human indurance. Wud yez favor us with [illegible] and mighty man's address, for the rats is gettin the best of us?

ELLEN DOUGHERTY,
[illegible] West Eleventh street.

Thou Shalt Not Drive a Goat.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

[illegible] Christmas Day grandfather gave me a [illegible] cart and a billy-goat. I had some fun with it until last Saturday, on Fifth avenue, near the Reservoir, a tall, thin-checked chap, who said his name was Bergh, forbid me to drive [illegible] any more, and said it was cruel to make him [illegible] around, and that Heaven never [illegible] to be ponies. So I [illegible] him and then he took my goat away. Please, Mr. Editor, can I [illegible] and how?

WILLIE [illegible] —, East Fortieth street.

Thou Shalt Not Keep a Gold Fish.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I agree with you that Bergh's agents are officious. Last week one of them saw a glass globe in our parlor window full of gold fish. He rang the bell and, without any leave, came in and took out the fish, and said they were to be restored to their native element and that our furnace heat was detrimental to the finny tribe. Have I any redress?

LAURA B., Madison avenue.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Sweep of a Southerly Gale and Destruction of Property.

Heavy Losses in Crops, Dwellings and Agricultural Property—Fire and Flood and Houses Blown Out to Sea.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17, 1872.

The following report from the Hawaiian Islands has been received by the bark Queen Emma, from Honolulu:—

HONOLULU, S. I., Dec. 27, 1871.

The recent southerly gale which prevailed in Polynesia caused considerable damage upon the islands of Maui and Kauai. The Wahee and East Maui plantations lost their threshing houses. All the chief plantations had more or less cane blown down and were otherwise injured. The principal plantation had just completed the erection of its threshing house—it being before destroyed by fire—and again it was levelled by the gale.

On Kauai the wind raged with great force in squalls, tearing up trees and unroofing houses. In many instances the houses which were not destroyed by wind were swept down by rain. The whole island suffered from freshets.

Cane and rice fields were swamped and washed out in some instances. Portions of dwelling houses were blown off and carried out to sea.

No loss of life is reported.

The island of Hawaii has not been heard from.

THE SALT LAKE SAINTS.

A Plan to Secure the Admission of the Territory Into the Union—Delegates from Mormondom to the Republican National Convention.

Grave Charges Against United States District Attorney Bates.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 17, 1872.

The mission of United States District Attorney Bates is now regarded by the Gentiles as having a double object, the principal being to effect the removal of Governor Woods, Judge McKean, City Marshal Patrick and Secretary Black. He has discharged his entire duties under instructions from Washington. Bates' efforts to remove officials, to fill places with men of Trumbull proclivities is universally repudiated by all the Gentiles. Until he came here perfect harmony existed among federal officials, and the laws were being enforced. Now, even in the Robinson murder case, he has blocked the wheels of justice and ordered proceedings stopped, although the Grand Jury is in session and witnesses are here ready to testify. Judge McKean orders the Grand Jury to continue its investigations. The hope of the Gentiles is that Mr. Bates will not return here as a government official. He is damaging, instead of aiding, the policy inaugurated by President Grant. He may be acting perfectly right, but appearances are greatly against him as viewed by all the federal officials except Judge Hawley, who, like him, is understood to represent Judge Trumbull, and by all minor parts of the community. Whether right or wrong his course demonstrates and weakens the power of the government.

In the Council of the Legislature Bishop Harrington offered from a committee a substitute for the House bill, providing for the election of delegates to the Convention to prepare a constitution for the admission of Utah as a State into the Union. The Bishop's bill provides that the constitution shall be referred back to the people for final adoption, and contains a clause to the effect that the Convention shall send three delegates to the Republican National Convention, to meet in Philadelphia in June next, to nominate a President, &c., as a measure to aid in bringing in Utah as a State. This move is justly regarded as the most preposterous and transparent of all. It will hardly work here.

United States District Attorney Bates Suspected.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 17, 1872.

The Grand Jury presented a document to the Court to-day making serious charges against United States District Attorney Bates, now on his way to Washington. It seems that witnesses had come voluntarily from great distances to testify concerning the murder of Dr. Robinson, and Judge McKean ordered the case to be investigated immediately, as three Mormons are implicated, charged with the crime. One Grand Juror has been lacking of a quorum until to-day. The Grand Jury came into court and reported they are ready to do their duty without favor, and charge that the District Attorney has directed absent jurors to stay away, contrary to their expressed wishes, and has told the jury to adjourn and not investigate Robinson's murder. The jury refused to adjourn without an order from the Court, and the Court refused the order. The federal officers and Gentiles generally condemn the course of Mr. Bates on this and other matters very damaging to the interests of the government and loyal citizens. The Mormons declare unhesitatingly that they hope for much from Mr. Bates.

OUTRAGE ON A LITTLE GIRL.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 7, 1872.

Near Poysippi, in Winnebago county, on the 7th instant, the little ten-year-old daughter of Mr. Hanson, while returning from a neighbor's was overtaken by a young man, thrown down upon the snow and brutally outraged. The child was threatened with death if she screamed. The perpetrator of the crime has been arrested.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES,
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington Avenue, corner Twenty-fifth street.—Gentlemen every day and all night; ladies day and evening. Best ventilation, highest temperature, best shampooing, no gratuities, advantages unequalled, Europe outdone.

A.—Gold Watches, Wholesale Prices; Boys' SILVER WATCHES, warranted, $12.
GEO. C. ALLEN, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth st.

A Sure Preventive For Grey Hair Is Hall's VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER. Try it.

A Favorable Notoriety.—The Good Reputation of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for the relief of coughs, colds and throat diseases, has given them a favorable notoriety.

A Specialty.—Sterling Silver Tea Sets and Dinner services, at same prices, by the manufacturers.
[illegible], 791 Broadway, corner Tenth street.

A.—Royal Havana Lottery.—J. B. Martinez & Co., Bankers, 10 Wall st., box 4,685 New York Post office.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye has no Equal in the world. It is the safest and most reliable of any. Sold everywhere.

Bargains in Fine Gold Jewelry,
Wholesale prices.
See prices before buying.
GEO. C. ALLEN, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world; the only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. At all druggists.

Forty Drops of Constitution Water three times a day cures [illegible] and Inflammation of the Kidneys.

"Pike's Toothache Drops" Cure in One Minute. HALL'S HAIR DYE, black or brown, [illegible].

Royal Havana Lottery.
Prizes cashed and information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, all kinds of gold and silver, government Securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
16 Wall street, New York.

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CONGRESS.

Sumner and Frelinghuysen on Amnesty and Civil Rights.

The Labor Inquiry Bill Amended by the Senate.

Sulphur, Plate Glass and Corundum–A Tariff Debate.

DEPARTMENTAL INQUIRIES.

The Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriations—$17,000,000 Wanted.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1872.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., presented the memorial of many members of the Virginia General Assembly for the passage of his Supplementary Civil Rights bill, also the petition of the Central Committee of the German American Teachers' Association against donations of public lands to corporations and the appropriation of the proceeds of such lands as are not taken up under the Homestead act to the establishment and maintenance of a great national model normal school or university.

Mr. SCOTT, (rep.) of Pa., presented the memorial of colored citizens of Philadelphia in favor of the passage of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill; also the memorial of the Radical Reform Club of Philadelphia for a modification of the tariff laws so as to make an allowance equal to ten per cent of the existing duties upon all goods imported in American bottoms.

Mr. SCOTT introduced a bill to exempt from the usual inspection the steam iceboats provided by Philadelphia for the purpose of keeping the channels of the Delaware and the Schuylkill clear in winter. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. RAMSEY, (rep.) of Minn., introduced a bill to confirm certain [illegible] titles.

THE LABOR INQUIRY COMMISSION.

Mr. SAWYER, (rep.) of S. C., from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported, with amendments, the bill to provide for the appointment of a Labor Commissioner. The amendments fix the salary of the clerk of the Commission at $1,600 per annum, and make an appropriation of $16,400 for all salaries of the Commission and $1,000 for stationery and postage.

ARTICLES FOR FISHING VESSELS DUTY FREE.

Mr. COLE, (rep.) of Cal., introduced a bill to admit tea and coffee free of duty.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill for the encouragement of the fisheries.

Section 1 permits the furnishing of all necessary outfits, including salt, nets, &c., to fishing vessels from bonded warehouses, without payment of duties. Section 2 authorizes the withdrawal of materials for the construction of fishing vessels in like manner free of duty. Section 3 allows the importation of vessels by citizens of the United States for fishing purposes free of duty, and grants them United States papers the same as if built in this country. Section 4 includes whalers and sealers as fishing vessels affected by the provisions of the act.

Mr. WILSON also introduced a bill for the relief of the East Tennessee University.

KENTUCKY AND THE WAR.

Mr. STEVENSON, (dem.) of Ky., introduced a bill to indemnify Kentucky and other States for expenses incurred by them in the defence of the United States. The bill provides that the State of Kentucky shall be refunded the expenses incurred for all troops thereof that acted in concert with and in aid of the troops of the United States and were made subject to the orders of United States officers commanding therein, whether they were or were not mustered into service.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., called up the bill for the relief of United States Marshal Campbell, of the Northern District of Illinois, which was passed. Mr. Trumbull also called up the bill to restore the records of the United States Courts in Northern Illinois.

The bill was discussed until Mr. Sumner called for the regular order, being

THE AMNESTY BILL.

The pending amendment was the Supplementary Civil Rights bill, upon which Mr. SUMNER addressed the Senate. He said that he regretted to again occupy the attention of the Senate on this subject, but the allegations of the opponents of this bill, that the colored people did not desire its passage, and that they preferred the removal of the rebels' disabilities to the removal of their own, made it his duty to lay before the Senate the testimony in favor of the measure which had come up to him from the colored people in all parts of the country. He then read a great mass of testimony, consisting of addresses of meetings, resolutions of colored conventions and letters from representative colored men and private individuals, setting forth the grievances of which they complain and unanimously expressing an earnest desire for the immediate passage of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill. He read for two hours, and closed with an appeal for this as an amendment to the General Amnesty bill, so that the rebels might always remember that amnesty came to them coupled with justice to the colored race.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, (rep.) of N. J., followed. He said:—"The provisions contained in this bill are so important that I do not feel at liberty to pass them over simply with my vote. They are important, as we have seen by the testimony adduced to-day, to a large class in this country. They are important also to many corporations and individuals and to all common carriers, innkeepers, keepers of places of amusement, colleges, churches and cemetery organizations, and all are affected by this measure, and if the Senate is serious in entertaining it, and I have no doubt it is inasmuch as the bill wanted but one vote of passing when it was before us a few days ago, I think it is important we should carefully scan it and perhaps perfect it. It is also important in another respect. In passing this bill we are invoking the exercise of a most delicate power on the part of the general government for the first time, and I have been a little surprised that Senators who have voted for it, and who are in the habit of being very critical, have not given the Senate the benefit of their criticisms on it. And I must also express my surprise that the mover of this bill has not preferred to submit to a majority vote rather than to present it in a manner requiring the vote of two-thirds of the Senate to pass it. There is, I admit, a poetic beauty in the idea of being

JUST BEFORE YOU ARE GENEROUS,

and of having reconciliation before you have conciliation. But the beneficiaries who are intended to be protected by this bill would certainly prefer that it should become a law by a majority vote than it should fail by being subjected to a two-thirds vote. I desire now to submit to the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) one or two suggestions in reference to this bill." Mr. Frelinghuysen here criticised the phraseology of the bill and pointed out several defects, to remedy which he proposed four verbal amendments.

Mr. SUMNER said he would consider the amendments and accept them if he could.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN then, speaking of the merits of the bill, said the permanency of this government depends on our preserving the two great features of it—the supremacy of the general government and the independence of the States. If the States assume more than belongs to them, as in the rebellion, or if the general government assumes more than belongs to it, the harmony of the government is destroyed, and we, having just passed through a war where all our animosities were excited against the [illegible] doctrine of State rights, may be in danger of not being sufficiently on the alert to prevent ourselves from an excessive centralization of power in the general government. Let the general government be supreme in national affairs and the States independent in State affairs and our republic will continue. But as I understand the bill of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner), as modified, it in no manner assumes to regulate the relations with the public of common carriers or keepers of places of public amusement. It leaves them to the regulation of the States, except that it says these institutions shall treat every citizen as a citizen, be he white or be he black; and I hold that to be constitutional. From the war we have gathered these great principles:—The first is that every person in the land has a charter of freedom in the fourteenth amendment. Before that amendment was passed it was in the power of the States to make any one a slave, and they did make four million slaves. It was done by State law and the Supreme Court of the United States held that those slaves had none of the rights of freemen. What is the next? Before the adoption of the fourteenth amendment the States fixed the qualification of citizenship, and one became a citizen of the United States indirectly by means of derivative power. The States fixed what conditions they pleased, so that a man might be a citizen in Boston, while he could not be a citizen in Charleston; but now the people of this country have declared that every one born or naturalized in the United States and subject to its jurisdiction should be a citizen thereof and of the State in which he resides, and that no State shall pass any law abridging the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States or denying them the equal protection of the law. Then the third thing is the ballot and the people have declared that Congress shall have power to make all the laws that are necessary to carry these provisions into effect. In other words, we have established equality of citizenship in this country, and the people have directed to see that that citizenship is

NOT ABRIDGED ANYWHERE;

and I hold it to be perfectly constitutional for Congress to say to the States the regulation of the relations between citizens is with you, but you shall treat citizenship as citizenship.

Mr. President, we all here in this deliberative assembly and we do not appreciate the results of this history of the last two years. Those three constitutional amendments will have a mighty effect upon the coming generations. They are a price set to the nation. The people have said to us you shall enforce these three great principles—suffrage, equality of citizens and freedom. Every person in this land ought to bear testimony to the value of those principles. The mother ought to engrave them around the [illegible] of her soldier boy for he [illegible] to obtain them. The young wife should weave them into the [illegible] of her husband, or he [illegible] a long farewell [illegible], and the father should engrave them upon the [illegible] of his son, [illegible] to obtain them. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. [illegible] the amendment. They meant this that we should have the [illegible] amendment [illegible] the way [illegible]. I looked at it and having [illegible] I looked into the debate at the [illegible] I was [illegible] and I found that Judge [illegible] the only construction [illegible] We all [illegible] with the exceptions in [illegible] the Senate a [illegible] them. In the first place I [illegible] the opinions of other people and I think there are other persons to whom I may very [illegible] defer my judgment. I have the greatest respect for the opinion which has been expressed by the representatives of [illegible] in the passage of this bill. I have great respect for the opinion of the President expressed in his recommendation that this Amnesty bill should become a law. And here let me suggest to the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) that the President did not in recommending this amnesty [illegible] by that Senator a few days [illegible] on the contrary he coupled this recommendation [illegible] with the most advanced and progressive recommendation in favor of human liberty ever made in this country when he recommended to [illegible] to pass a law making it illegal for an American citizen to hold a slave, even when beyond the jurisdiction of this country. I have, I say, great respect for the recommendations of the President, and here in a word I say before the country that I have the greatest confidence in his wisdom and ability in his wisdom and ability which were manifested by the uniform success that attended his armies on every battle field where he commanded, which has been manifested by the success in manner in which he executed the reconstruction laws when general of the army, manifested by his maintenance of the public honor and faith, manifested by an administration which has continually reduced our debt while it has also reduced our taxation, manifested by so regulating our relations with foreign countries as to [illegible] and to pursue the peace with [illegible] the honor of dignity of the country, a wisdom which has been manifested by the just and humane policy which he has adopted towards the Indian tribes. Yes, sir, and which, to my opinion, has been most signally manifested in the manner in which he treated

THE SAN DOMINGO QUESTION.

He saw the nation stretching out its hand for Cuba, making an [illegible] lease Samana Bay in an [illegible] treaty [illegible] St. Thomas and the offer was made that we should have St. Domingo. Had he refused the question [illegible] could never have been submitted to the American people. He did not arrogate to himself the power. He submitted the question to the people and having done that he has not put forth a single effort to interfere with the will of the people thus fulfilling the promise of his inaugural address, that he should have no policy contrary to the will of the people. I have confidence in his patriotism and integrity, and if in the heat of political debate his integrity should be assailed he will be unmoved as the Rock of Gibraltar is by the waves that rise and fall at its base. I give my vote in favor of amnesty in some degree because of the opinion expressed by the representatives of the people and by a President in whom I have confidence. It may be too that there are intelligent men at the South who are excluded from holding office and who would benefit the public if they were again entrusted with the power. I am willing at all events, to try the experiment, to see if there is yet further power in the mild and humane policy which we have ever adopted towards those who wickedly rebelled against us.

THE LABOR COMMISSION.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., gave notice that he would move to amend Mr. Hoar's Labor Commission bill so as to have five Commissioners instead of three to serve two years instead of one, and to be paid $4,000 instead of $5,000.

Mr. CARPENTER, (rep.) of Wis., gave notice that on Thursday he would call up his resolution condemning civil service reform, and address the Senate upon it.

At half past four, without acting on the bill the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1872.

Mr. KELLOGG, (rep.) of Conn., presented the petition of the Middletown Savings Bank and others for the repeal of the tax on savings banks.

Mr. LEONARD MYERS, (rep.) of Pa., presented a petition from Philadelphia manufacturers and dealers in tobacco for a uniform tax of sixteen cents a pound on manufactured tobacco.

Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y., presented a petition from some four hundred New York dealers in wines and liquors, wholesale and retail, asking for relief from the numerous and complex taxes upon their trade, and a consolidation of them all in one tax.

Mr. ELY, (dem.) of N. Y., presented the petition of the Soldiers' Union Home and School, of New York city, for an appropriation.

PENSION BILLS PASSED.

A large number of pension bills were reported from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and passed; also a bill fixing the time from which pensions heretofore granted, or that may hereafter be granted, shall commence, being the date of the discharge or of the death of the soldier and extending the time for applications for pensions to July 1, 1874. One of the bills passed, and which gave rise to considerable opposition, established the principle of granting a pension to the widow of a soldier after she had contracted a second marriage and entered a second widowhood. The vote on the passage of the bill was 108 to 85.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary Appropriation bill, appropriating about $17,000,000, which was made the special order for Tuesday next.

Mr. BECK, (dem.) of Ky., from the same committee, reported a bill authorizing the payment of United States disbursing officers duplicate checks under $1,000 six months after the loss of the original checks.

After an explanation by Mr. Beck the bill was passed.

Mr. STEVENSON, (rep.) of Ohio, offered a resolution calling for information as to the condition of the Louisville and Portland Canal. Adopted.

AGAINST CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Mr. SNAPP, (rep.) of Ill., asked leave to offer a resolution reciting that a commission of seven men had addressed a document called a "report" to the President of the United States recommending a set of rules providing for an examination of applicants for office, and declaring that it was not expedient that such recommendations be adopted, and that it did not meet the approval of the House or of the people. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

SULPHUR AND PLATE GLASS.

Mr. MAYNARD, (rep.) of Tenn., from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill permitting the Calcasieu Sulphur and Mining Company, of New Orleans, to import free of duty certain machinery and accompanying implements to be used only in making a series of experiments in mining for sulphur in the parish of Calcasieu, Louisiana, the value of the importation not to exceed $25,000, and also permitting the like importation of machinery by any persons employed in the manufacture of plate glass in the United States.

Mr. MAYNARD explained briefly the object of the bill, which was to enable the large sulphur deposits at Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana, to be reached through a heavy boring of sand and gravel and to allow a company in Indiana to establish a plate glass manufactory, being the only one of the kind in the United States. He stated that the bill had the unanimous approval of the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. FINKELNBURG, (rep.) of Mo., another member of that committee, declared that he did not believe in this special relief legislation. A few days ago the House had before it a bill to relieve ship building against the high tariff duties. Yesterday the House had passed a bill relieving the citizens of Chicago against the high tariff duties on building materials. To-day the House had before it a bill to relieve certain manufacturing companies from the high duty on machinery and he understood that there were other bills of a similar nature now pending, on their way to the House. In his opinion all this special relief legislation against high duties, this system of protection against protection was wrong in principle. The House sought to go to the bottom of the trouble and remove the source of the evil by making such a general reduction of tariff duties as the revenues of the country and the trade of the country would permit to be made. Some infant [illegible] power [illegible] industries which were hurt by the tariff came to Congress and had influence enough to get special relief; this passed while the rest of the people were left to bear their burdens as best they could. It it relieved shipbuilders to have cheap [illegible] material, cheap cordage, iron and copper, so it would relieve every other industry which used those materials. If it would aid the citizens of Chicago to have cheap house building materials so it should aid every one of the [illegible] of the villages, towns and cities [illegible] the West which were being built to-day or were to be built hereafter. If it aided those glass manufacturers or that sulphur mining company to have cheap machinery so it would aid every other manufacturer in the land who used machinery. Therefore every argument in favor of this special relief against the tariff was also the same and an argument for the general reduction of the tariff. As to the statement of Mr. Maynard that the bill was the unanimous report of the committee, he (Mr. Finkelnburg) begged to say that he was not in favor of it.

Mr. MAYNARD apologized for the incorrect statement he made and said he had no proposal to go into a tariff debate on this bill. The bill provided merely for exceptional cases. They were exceptions which proved the rule.

Mr. KERR, (dem.) of Ind., another member of the committee, and who had introduced the bill about the plate glass machinery, said he concurred heartily in all that had been said by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Finkelnburg) in the general principle which should be applied to this kind of legislation. He did not agree with him however, in the application that the two industries concerned were powerful and that by reason of that power they had been enabled to secure a favorable recommendation.

Mr. FINKELNBURG disclaimed any reference to the particular interests mentioned in the bill when speaking of manufacturing industries coming to Congress to seek relief.

Mr. KERR was glad of the disclaimer. In regard to the plate glass manufacture—commonly called French plate glass—there had been two or three attempts made to establish that manufacture in this country and they had all thus far proved unsuccessful and unprofitable. A company had been organized three years ago for the manufacture of ordinary glass at New Albany. In [illegible] and had determined that it would make some attempt to establish in this country the manufacture of what is called French plate glass, but in order to commence that manufacture it was necessary to import the machinery from France because the machinery was not made in this country. The enterprise was a mere experiment; it might or might not succeed. [illegible]

[illegible]

good part of the argument that he [illegible] Mr. Fitch [illegible] and gentleman had contended that [illegible] the country and [illegible] therefore [illegible] the doctrine of the gentleman from Missouri and the learned and distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley) [illegible] protection. It seemed to him however that there was [illegible] the Committee of Ways and Means were clearly in favor of a reduction of the revenues of the country by the amount of fifty or one hundred millions of dollars more or less, consistently with the current expenses of the government and with paying [illegible] portion of the public debt as on the one hand, and to slay and on the other hand to revive and revive as much of the [illegible] of [illegible] as [illegible] It his friend from Missouri and Indiana had already arrived at the conclusion [illegible] the process by will with one horizontal stroke all these things could be [illegible] he (Mr. Dawes) was ex officio [illegible] that the [illegible] to make such an announcement to the House [illegible] For himself it had been a most difficult task. He had found in the little examination which he had been able to give to the great subjects of the revenue, of tariff and of free trade to the ramifications of its industries and to the investment of capital, to the paths of industry and to the field of enterprise, that they were almost infinite, and that like

THE MESHES OF A NETWORK

it was impossible to touch them at one point without affecting the extremities all over the country. He confessed his utter incompetency to the task to which he had been unfortunately assigned. If it were possible for the other gentlemen of the committee to have seen so clearly how by one horizontal stroke to reach that great end it had been utterly impossible for him to do so or to come to any intelligent conclusion on the subject. There was such a thing as giving as well as [illegible] as relieving industries and [illegible] these remarks merely to deprecate this forestalling of the action of the Committee on Ways and Means in the committee [illegible] this discussion of the [illegible] with [illegible] the reduction of the duties or the retaining of them in another [illegible] To him it seemed to be a difficult [illegible] involving so many interests and so much care that he [illegible] to an announcement without [illegible] that duties could be taken off every industry and off every investment of capital in this country as easily as they could in the cases provided in the bill. He had the same purpose in view as the gentleman from Missouri had, [illegible] that it should give new vigor and new strength [illegible] industry and every laborer in the land and new safeguards to every investment of capital. While that [illegible] the principle of free trade [illegible] applied in the same manner to another [illegible]

WORK [illegible] AND LEGISLATION

in the country. He would go hand in hand with the gentleman from Missouri in protecting American industry against [illegible] but he was [illegible] or protecting American industry against free trade. At one point it might be protected by free trade and at another point it might be protected by what was commonly denominated protection. The problem was where, and when and how far this should be done. It could not be said in advance that because Congress had passed this bill to bring to the surface and to the reach of the industries of the country a vast hidden wealth beneath the surface by taking duties off certain machinery that there are taking duties off all machinery would [illegible] like results to all industries. For one he did not see his way clearly to announce that doctrine. In regard to the new machinery to be used in the manufacture of plate glass, his friend from Indiana (Mr. Kerr) had supported the bill on the ground that it was a new industry in this country, and that, therefore, he desired to have the duty taken off the machinery in order to have it introduced here. The gentleman was mistaken in his facts. Right in his (Mr. Dawes') own district and in his own village there was being put up machinery to be employed in the manufacture of plate glass, and they were manufacturing plate glass within six miles of his own residence which would compete in any market in the world with any article produced by any foreign house or any foreign manufacture, and yet he was in favor of this bill. If there was to be found abroad a process which would do the work better than it could be done by American machinery he wanted to see that process brought here and brought free of duty, because every such enterprise as that would find work for many hands, would find investment for much capital, and would bring along with it a train of advantages which follow in the footsteps of profitable investment and frugal industry. His theory was, by the help of

FREE TRADE AND DUTIES HAND IN HAND

to work out this great problem. He who looked to free trade alone as well as he who looked to protection in the common acceptation of the word, would fall short of comprehending the true method of bringing up this country to an independence of all other countries in the world in its manufactures, in its investment of capital, in its employment of machinery, in its use of water power and in the thousand varieties of means by which man in the diversity of trades and of employments develops himself his country and his race. He was for this bill, and for it for the very reason that his friend from Missouri was against it. He could not follow that gentleman in the idea that what was good for these particular industries was good for every other industry of the land.

Mr. FINKELNBURG said that he had been either very unfortunate in his choice of words or that the gentleman from Massachusetts had sadly misunderstood him. He had not said, nor had he intended to convey the idea, that he had arrived at a solution of the tariff problem. He was but a patient laborer on a subject the difficulties of which he recognized as well as the gentleman from Massachusetts did. Nor was he in favor of striking all duties off machinery. He was opposed however to making certain kinds of machinery free in an exceptional manner until the House had arrived at a proper point to which all machinery should be reduced with due reference to the revenues of the country and the credit of the government.

Mr. MAYNARD again stated the points of the bill and deprecated any general discussion on the tariff question on such a measure. He moved the previous question, which was seconded and the bill was passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Blair of Mo. in the chair.

The committee was addressed by Mr. SNAPP in support of the views expressed in the resolution which he introduced earlier in the day denouncing the proposed mode of reforming the civil service. His speech created much amusement.

DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION.

Mr. POLAND, (rep.) of Vt., then made a personal explanation in connection with a resolution offered by him some days since and referred to the Committee on Rules for the establishment of a rule that will refer to a committee all resolutions calling on the departments for information, and which proposition had been attributed [illegible] in the Washington [illegible] to a design to shield the Postmaster General and the Post Office Department from an inquiry into the mail contracts. Mr. Poland repudiated the motive assigned to him and defended his proposition as one that was eminently proper.

Mr. GARFIELD, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, took the same view of the proposition, and said that he had made several efforts to get just such a resolution adopted. He knew of no one complaint which the people had any more right to make against Congress than of the enormous amount of material that was being printed by the government, which would be very considerably lessened by the adoption of such a rule. Information was constantly being called for and furnished by the departments and printed by order of Congress which had been furnished and printed weeks and months before.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, (dem.) of Wis., inquired why the departments could not report the fact that the information called for had been already furnished.

Mr. GARFIELD replied that it was because he did [illegible] vary somewhat in describing what was wanted. The Committee on Appropriations had just been looking over the accounts for the public printing. This government had at present in its largest printing houses in the world, where there were one thousand men and women employed and paid by the year to carry on that business and where enough printing paper was bought every year to load the biggest man of war in the Navy. [illegible] army wagons reaching three-fourths of the way from Washington to Baltimore [illegible] packed as close on the road as six mule teams can be packed, would not be able to haul the mass of public documents printed every year in the printing house. Congress was now asked to an [illegible] would have to appropriate more than $2,000,000 to run that establishment for the next fiscal year. With a bill just before the House and remembering the [illegible] that there had just been erected an addition to the building four hundred feet long and seven [illegible] feet, [illegible] to call the attention of the House to the [illegible] the brakes on that enormous outlay [illegible] become a scandal to the [illegible] of the nation.

Mr. SCOFIELD, (rep.) of Pa., said he could suggest a remedy that would stop all that expense.

Mr. GARFIELD would like to hear it.

Mr. SCOFIELD. Abolish the franking privilege.

Mr. GARFIELD. I agree to that [illegible] three or four times, and am ready to vote [illegible] again, except that I would call it not the franking privilege, but the franking burden.

Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa., remarked that the fear of exposure from an investigation alone [illegible] interfered with, and the knowledge that any member could call for information from the departments operated as a wholesome check upon corrupt tendencies.

Mr. ELDRIDGE expressed similar views and said that it seemed to him as if the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield) had been magnifying the printing question in order to cover up and perhaps prevent investigation. If there was one wholesome thing, one thing of more importance than another to the civil service, it was that Representatives could with [illegible] obtain answers to interrogatories from officers of the government. [illegible] and it was totally absurd to present the paltry consideration of the cost of printing as an objection to it. He did not believe that that was the motive. [illegible] not be the motive. He regarded the proposition as one on the [illegible] that had been offered in the House to [illegible] all information from being obtained from the departments, and the whole thing would be in the hands of a [illegible] [illegible] to be exposed.

The committee rose and the House at twenty minutes to four o'clock adjourned.

THE CITY HALL.

Mayor Hall occupied again the civic chair after an interregnum of ten days. General Cochrane, who has acted for the Mayor during his absence, has joined the large staff of City Hall officials at Albany and will be absent for several days. Whether Mayor Hall will again take a further rest of ten days which he finds exceedingly needful on the return of the General from the State capital, is at present a mooted question. The pen and ink [illegible] some journals seemed to make out of the absence of His Honor for ten days from his office somewhat surprises him, that [illegible] a [illegible] practice of former [illegible] and [illegible] not to be regarded as anything remarkable in his case.

MICHIGAN STATE BONDS.

Important Decision in the United States Circuit Court—All the Townships and Municipalities Must Redeem Their Bonds.

DETROIT, Jan. [illegible], 1872.

In the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Michigan to-day [illegible] two cases were [illegible]

[illegible]

MRS. WHARTON.

The Thirty-seventh Day of the Poisoning Trial.

Gaping, Excited and Cynical Faithmoreans in Court.

SUMMING UP TO THE JURY.

Appearance and Attitude of the Accused.

The State Attorney's Denunciation and the Eulogy and Eloquence of Mr. Hagner.

Courteous Compliment to Miss Nellie.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 17, 1872.

The Wharton trial has reached that stage at which public interest is culminating in the most intense excitement. The evidence being all in the most reticent are at last proclaiming boldly their opinions upon the case. They are as varied as the leaves in Vallambrosa. "Guilty," "not guilty," "much outraged," "persecuted," are words which compose the vocabulary of nine-tenths of the population. The railway trains, the steamboats and public promenades resound with the unaccustomed terms, "cerebro spinal meningitis," "tartar emetic" and "antimony." The barkeeper posts up the former as his most enticing drink and the sweet lips of the reigning beauty will babble of the latter with the facility of a pharmaceutist. Crowds besiege the nondescript equipage which conveys the prisoner from the protecting isolation of her prison cell to the a most unbearable scrutiny of the gaping assemblage in the Court House and, but for the determined attitude of the bailiffs, men would have stood on each others heads to-day, so great was their eagerness to secure standing ground in the little old court room which has thus far answered for all the moderate requirements of justice in Anne Arundel county. No trial within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant has so entirely absorbed public attention or so fearfully developed human passions. The silver haired octogenarian will discuss with intemperate passion the evidences of her guilt, while the younger and more tender-hearted barrister will cite the rules of evidence and the principles which govern circumstantial evidence as conclusive of her innocence.

JUDGMENT OF THE GENTLER SEX.

The ladies who are ever most unforgiving where one of their own sex is to be judged had formed their opinions with rare exceptions long before issue was joined, and, with the obstinacy so beautiful when rightly directed, but so ugly when improperly exercised, have steadily refused to be governed by any evidence offered in her defence. They jump to conclusions, and are no amenable to any rule of logic yet devised by man. They hang over the victim with the glittering eyes and scarce-concealed longing of the tigress and were her fate entrusted to their hands the end would not be problematical.

The Court met at ten o'clock this morning with all the Judges on the bench. The prisoner with her usual attendants, entered the court room a few moments before the appointed hour and took her usual seat. The ladies poured into the room in great numbers, and the bailiff was kept busy providing accommodations for them. The crowd around the railing was so great as at times to prevent either ingress or egress of all the [illegible] geneous assemblage.

THE PRISONER—MRS. ELLEN G. WHARTON

was, to all outward appearances the calmest and least discomposed. She took her accustomed seat, with her daughter on one side and Mrs. Crawford Neilson on the other. There she sat bolt upright, during the whole session of the Court with her wild, weird eyes fixed upon the speaker and her hands crossed listlessly upon her lap. Not a muscle of her face seemed to move, nor did its tired weary and melancholy expression ever vary. The thunders of Mr. Revell's denunciation or the tenderest passages of Mr. Hagner's eloquent defence were alike powerless to produce upon her any recognition of their effect. Miss Nellie preserved the same external demeanor which has characterized her during the trial, and perhaps there never was a more appropriate testimonial than that bestowed by Mr. Hagner upon her beautiful self sacrificing filial affection. The jury came into Court with smiling faces and bright, happy countenances evidently as delighted as school boys over the near approach of their release from confinement. The Judges were all on the bench.

MR. REVELL SUMMING UP FOR THE STATE.

Mr. Revell opened the case at the point where he left off yesterday. He made a thorough and exhaustive analysis of the testimony—medical, chemical and practical—sifted the chaff from the wheat and held the jury and audience spell-bound for the greater portion of three hours. Mr. Revell, who is the State's Attorney of Anne Arundel county, deserves great credit for the masterly manner in which he has placed the case before the court and jury. A young lawyer in a provincial town where leading cases are seldom tried, he had the case thrust upon him with but short notice and still briefer instructions as to its merits. The whole range of chemical analysis and medical jurisprudence was traversed during its progress, and yet he has handled every question sprung upon him with wonderful ingenuity and consummate ability, and has compelled the admiration and I developed the strength of his powerful opponents in a manner which marks him as one of the ablest criminal lawyers in the State. In his speech to-day he at times made flights which would have graced many whose names have become household words as orators and advocates. Mr. Revell closed at one o'clock, after having occupied, during yesterday and to-day five hours, in the delivery of the opening argument on the part of the State.

MR. HAGNER REPLYING FOR THE DEFENCE.

An intermission of five minutes was then allowed by the Court and at its expiration Mr. Hagner the junior counsel for the defence commenced his argument to the jury. Mr. Hagner is a fine looking man, with sharp and regular features and a very easy and persuasive manner. He has a wide reputation in his community as an able and eloquent advocate. He spoke as follows:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY—The deep feelings of solicitude which fill your own hearts will enable you in some degree to understand the sense of responsibility which almost overwhelms me in rising to discharge this part of my duty here. [illegible] I have but one concern in this matter, and that is, that in this case I should have allowed myself to occupy the place of a better man. I shall argue this case to you as a matter to be addressed to your reason, calling your attention to the principles of law which I believe are truly applicable to the case, and to the evidence as established before you. Mr. Hagner then stated that the case was one of the most extraordinary character in the particulars applied to by the [illegible] persecution of human behalf of the prosecution—in its length of time, for the character of the prisoner involving a woman accused of the murder of one of her dearest friends. In the important fact that while crimes are executed in secret everything charged against her had been done openly and the [illegible] who [illegible] [illegible] was [illegible]

[illegible]

who come here from all parts of the country; across the Continent and from the North, during this inclement season, to testify in favor of their friend? Now, gentlemen, let me say a word

ABOUT THE LAW OF THIS MATTER.

I am sure you will excuse me if I appear tedious to you but I have taken upon myself the task of trying to [illegible] I know you will not excuse me if I fail in duty to show you what is your duty in this matter. Authorities were quoted by him as illustrating this position and establishing the points of law upon which the case rested. He then resumed:—Now, gentlemen, it is with such a prosecution as this that this party comes before you, and with this character. We have had the high character of this lady proved before you, and it seems to me that if there is needed a higher proof of this good character it is found in one circumstance that has transpired before our eyes.

A HIGH COMPLIMENT TO NELLIE WHARTON.

We have seen this noble girl, her mother's here day after day clinging with filial devotion to this mother without a doubt or fear of her entire innocence. We are apt to join in a spirit of self condemnation and attribute to other ages the virtues superior to our own, but then it must be a mistake when we remember that the first man formed was the second. No gentlemen these virtues exist and will be called out by the self same occasions. Poets and painters have vied alike in virtue and devotion and you remember the Roman daughter who visited day after day her father in his gloomy dungeon doomed to perish by lingering starvation. The secret of his continued existence was at last disclosed and it was found out that the girl had fed him from her own bosom; fed and sustained her father on the milk of his own girl, from that fountain she had received her food and drink. You need not be told gentlemen, that the evil tree brings not forth any such [illegible] fruit, and that men do not gather figs of thistles and grapes of thistles? and it is this girl whom, with her mother, you would bury in a common grave by a verdict of guilty—crushing the living to the dead. Mr. Hagner alluded to the care taken by him in the purchase of the commonest articles as an illustration of the greater care that should be given to

A MATTER OF LIFE AND DEATH.

He illustrated his position by practical examples which brought the principle home, alluding very touchingly to the case of Desdemona and Othello. His time was thus consumed until the adjournment of the Court, at three o'clock, to meet to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

Mr. Hagner will continue and conclude to-morrow morning and will be followed by Mr. Thomas on the same side, who will probably occupy the remainder of the day, leaving Friday morning for Mr. Steele and that evening for Attorney General Syester, who will close the case. If there is anything to be known from appearances Mrs. Wharton will spend her next Sabbath at her own home.

THE ALLEGED HARBOR MASTER FRAUDS.

A Witness with a Woful Memory—Close of the Complainant's Case—The Port Captain's Reply to the Governor's Letter.

The further investigation into the charges against Harbor Master Hart for malfeasance in office was resumed yesterday at the office of the Captain of the Port. This investigation is creating considerable commotion among shipping and mercantile firms in the lower portion of the city, and the letter of Governor Hoffman which appeared in yesterday's HERALD has excited no little comment, as it shows how anxious His Excellency is to have reform in the Harbor Department if it is really needed.

William K. Niver, the wharfinger much mentioned heretofore testified as follows, in answer to his counsel, Mr. Ridgeway:—I received $15 on each of the bills for $25 produced, dated July 19 and 29, 1871; the remaining $10 on each of the bills was for towage, I did not retain the two sums of $15 but paid them to Edward L. Donnelly, the lessee of pier 6 East River, have no knowledge of the payment of any money by Donnelly to Hart, and have nothing to say about any negotiations for the payment of any.

By Mr. DAVIS—I do not remember by whom I was introduced to Hart, but I do not think it was by Daniel Trunley, will not swear I did not ask Trunley to introduce me.

DON'T REMEMBER

telling Trunley that there was a great deal of money in Hart's district, and that if Hart would become acquainted with me and let me manage matters my own way a great deal of money could be made there; I might have had a conversation with Trunley about Hart's returning the $200, but don't remember positively; may have told Trunley in substance that I had made Hart a present of $200, and that he had returned it to me, and that I wished [illegible] Trunley would persuade Hart to take the money, but I have

NO RECOLLECTION

of asking Trunley to take the money back because Knapp must have had the money returned to him at that time, don't know what I may have said to Trunley, don't remember anything about it, might or might not have talked with Trunley about it, I don't think I solicited Trunley to contribute money toward making Hart a present; I think Gardiner offered to contribute, but don't think I asked him; think I asked Vosburgh if he wanted to contribute money towards a present for Hart, that was before Hart returned the $200, I think, don't remember asking Garlick to contribute, and don't wish to go any further into that matter, don't remember Hart telling me that he would not accept the present if I got it for him; don't recollect asking Trunley to go and urge Hart to accept a present of a watch, telling Trunley that

I HAD THE MONEY

all subscribed for it and that Hart had told me that if I got it he would not accept it, I don't think I said the same thing substantially to Gardiner; I did not keep the $200 thirteen days after Hart returned it to me before I gave it back to Knapp; refuse to answer any more questions about that $200. I had no object when I gave that $200 to Hart to influence him in the execution of his duties as Harbor Master in any manner, I did not give that $200 to Hart to bribe him in the execution of his official duties. I have no recollection of stating to any one, after Hart returned the $200 to me and before I returned it to Knapp that it had been given to Hart simply as a present, and that he was a fool if he did not keep it, though I might have said he was foolish for returning it,

I DECLINE TO SAY

whether I stated since that transaction and since I made my affidavit before the Governor in January 1871, that I believed Hart to be a thoroughly honest officer, and that I regretted having made any affidavit against him. I refuse on the ground that I have answered that question in Judge Ledwith's court. I don't recollect that question being put to me before Judge Ledwith or my answering, "I think I have stated that I believed Hart to be an honest officer and I regretted that I had made an affidavit against him." (Mr. Davis here showed Niver's counsel a copy of the minutes of the witness' previous testimony, and then asked Niver to give a distinct answer, but witness was evidently afraid of committing himself and refused to reply.) Niver—I decline to state whether the evidence I gave before Judge Ledwith was true, have no recollection of stating that the affidavit I made to the Governor and my testimony before Judge Ledwith

DID HART A GREAT INJUSTICE.

Mr. Henry never asked me to file a charge against Hart before the Captain of the Port about the $200 matter. I have never talked with Henry about it until the charges were filed, after Hart returned the $200 to me three or four days elapsed before I gave it back to Knapp; during that time I don't think I asked any one to urge Hart to take the money again, I think Mr. Edgerton, the towboat agent, made the arrangements for towing the vessels of Mr. Powell named in the bills in evidence. Edgerton has been in the habit of towing for Powell. Knapp once gave me $20, it might have been a present for giving him accommodation on the pier.

This being the last witness, the complainants produced the Captain of the Port adjourned the Court until half past ten o'clock to-day, and gave general notice that the complainants' case would close finally at that time.

In reply to the letter received from the Governor by Captain Jones yesterday relative to the charges against Hart the Port Captain despatched the following communication last night:—

PORT CAPTAIN'S OFFICE,
PEARL STREET, NEW YORK, Jan. 17, 1872.

To His Excellency JOHN T. HOFFMAN:—

SIR—I had the honor to receive from you this morning, a communication in regard to the Hart investigation, in which [illegible] the case now pending before me [illegible] of the [illegible] several [illegible] charges [illegible] against Hart [illegible] evidence has already been taken [illegible] The investigation [illegible] Hart. There are all gentlemen of acknowledged legal standing [illegible] able to forward you the result of the investigation in a very few days [illegible] the action of Mr. Hart will [illegible] I have the honor to be, your obedient servant, JAMES E. JONES, Captain of the Port of New York.

FIRE IN CANTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

Destruction of Lenhardt's Morocco Manufactory—Loss $22,000.

Shortly [illegible] o'clock last night the morocco manufactory of [illegible] F. Lenhardt at 82 and 84 Canton street took fire, and was destroyed [illegible]

[illegible]

CONVERT THE HEATHEN.

Annual Meeting of the Woman's Union Missionary Society of America for Heathen Lands—Large and Intelligent Gathering—Interesting Reports and Addresses.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Union Missionary Society of America for Heathen Lands was held yesterday afternoon at Dr. Howard Crosby's church, Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street. The hour named, one o'clock, found gathered within the capacious house of worship an extremely large and intelligent body of ladies and gentlemen, the former greatly predominating, showing conclusively the interest manifested in this work by the Christian women in the community. The Rev. Dr. Ormiston presided, assisted by two other well known clergymen. Singing and prayer fittingly introduced the exercises. In calling for the reading of the Society's annual report for the year just past, Dr. Ormiston said the interests which the women thus banded together sought to subserve were very peculiar, and their good work for those of their sex in heathen countries deserved the recognition of all Christians and ought to be helped. The Secretary then proceeded to read extracts from the report, the more important of which are given.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

[illegible] find the cause which first called our society into being and still makes it an imperative necessity, we must cross [illegible] oceans to the ancient countries of heathenism and [illegible] who [illegible] are living lives of [illegible] pleasure for want of the Bread of Life, which we and our children have eaten to [illegible] see for ourselves the sad and [illegible] sights [illegible] to the eyes of Christian teachers in these lands, we should better [illegible] Poor woman! her sufferings are [illegible] where Christ is not believed [illegible] for this class we work [illegible] A veteran missionary has recently said: "If ever woman had an opportunity of showing what she might become under the influence of civilization, where no [illegible] could interfere with her state, the women of India have had that opportunity, and now, after twenty centuries of such experiment, what is woman there? Alas! It was in this very land of woman's deepest darkness we were called to our first work.

Very soon after the experiment of Zenana teaching (first made by the wife of an English missionary) was found to be successful [illegible] Miss [illegible] went to Calcutta [illegible] to this interesting work [illegible] in the Zenanas of our Calcutta [illegible] a very busy corps of sixteen lady teachers, employing an superintending fifty native teachers and Bible readers who each charge of six houses, with [illegible] In addition there are schools [illegible] the city to be visited and watched [illegible] the [illegible] of God's work for our missionaries [illegible] to visit or teach where they cannot carry their Bible with them.

The work of our society in Allahabad, another station in India, is under the charge of Miss Wilson, assisted by three ladies, a number insufficient to meet the applications for instruction which are constantly made. Miss Wilson thus describes her field:—

"Living in a great city of over one million inhabitants, which from its position at the junction of two sacred rivers, Ganges and Jumna, is peculiarly holy and the shrine of pilgrims, our little company of workers see heathenism in its gigantic proportions and realize what is meant by the expression 'magnitude of work.'"

But it is not all dark in Allahabad. The streaks of morning light are visible. Juggernaut's car, beneath which not long ago devotees were crushed, has been stayed by the road side because [illegible] were offered to draw the senseless [illegible] and educated men are beseeching instruction for their ignorant wives.

In connection with our work in Allahabad the year 1871 has been marked by still another progressive act, which is a thorough step in accordance with the spirit and aim of our work that it cannot fail to be characterized as "a step in the right direction." On the 6th of September Miss Seelye, Miss Seward and Miss Guthrie sailed for India, the first two as medical missionaries, having had a thorough course of study and hospital practice to qualify them for their profession. The entire expenses of Miss Seelye were defrayed by the Philadelphia branch, who provided a liberal medical outfit and pledged her support, while two-thirds of Miss Guthrie's necessities are met by the same branch. Twenty-three missionaries are now employed in Calcutta, Allahabad and Jeypore assisted by fifty-four teachers or Bible women.

In still another province of British India the Burman empire at Bassein Miss Higby and Miss Lefevre are engaged in teaching, one devoting herself as in the past, to Karen girls. The other has recently commenced a class for Burmese girls.

From China come hopeful tidings of more quiet days than foreigners have known in that unsettled country for the past year. Mrs. Starr and Miss North, so long detained by political troubles from reaching their destination, are now at home in Pekin ready and anxious to prosecute mission work. Miss Douw remained at her post through all the disturbances, quietly doing all that she could for others and seeking by the study of the difficult language, to prepare for increase of work.

The School in Smyrna, which first grew out of the faithful labors of our two Bible women, the Misses Siragunian, has, during the year steadily grown in numbers and interest. Through the thoughtful love of kind American friends the pupils enjoyed the treat of having their own "Christmas Tree." Sixty-five happy children were present, and the sweet voices of these rescued little ones, as they recited prophecies of a promised Messiah, and sang such hymns as "Around the Throne of God in Heaven," "Silent Night, Holy Night," must we think have reached the heavenly choirs, who first sang on Christmas Eve "Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth, good will to men."

In Japan we have to-day a mission home, where three beloved earnest Christian women labor for the spread of purity and religion. The origin of this home may be traced back to a gentle whisper which touched the heart of Mrs. Pruyn of Albany, as she listened to the statements made by her guest Rev. Mr. Ballagh of Japan, concerning the condition of half caste children in that country. This voice of the Spirit seeming to say [illegible] prayerfully [illegible] which resulted in Mrs. Pruyn's [illegible] this society and going forth accompanied by Miss Crosby and Mrs. Pierson, to [illegible] most eagerly and wonderfully opening to a most [illegible] welcome. English speaking teachers. [illegible] in Japan [illegible] and the new mission has received the greatest encouragement.

Miss Margaret Kyle, a lady of long experience as a teacher [illegible] heart and mind for the field she has chosen, sailed on the 15th of August for Athens, Greece. She has charge of a native school for girls connected with the mission work of Dr. Kalopothakes. [illegible] is new to the work of this society, but made precious by the memory of the late Rev. Jonas King [illegible] as every reader [illegible] and we can but feel that God has [illegible] many an Athenian girl in sending to them as a teacher one of such faith [illegible]

Thus far mention has been made only of the various stations occupied by our own missionaries, but there are other rapidly increasing departments of work which demand special notice: the support of native teachers and native Bible women as assistants to missionaries of other Boards, grants in aid of schools, also the support and education of native orphan girls with the hope of preparing them for future usefulness.

The wants of our society are great and pressing. From its treasury must go out every month the salary of our missionaries dependent for all the needs and comforts of daily life in a strange land on the prompt remittance, also the support of schools, Bible women and helpless little orphans. But there is a deeper need than money. Every letter from the [illegible] is burdened with the plea, "Pray, pray!" Money is much in missionary work, but prayer is more!

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Upon conclusion of the interesting reading of the year's work the report of the financial operations of the society were read, showing that there had been supported during the twelvemonth, five missionaries, sixty Bible readers and eighty children which together with the expense necessary to send ladies to Japan, with printing, stationery and incidental matters amounted to $45,006, leaving a balance December 31 of $1,[illegible]. Against this on the credit side were $[illegible],744, balance from 1870, and the year's subscriptions of $4[illegible].

ADDRESSES.

Dr. HENRY M. SCUDDER, a missionary who resided twenty-seven years in India, then addressed the meeting. He referred to the degradation of the women in that land. Christian sentiment toward the female sex was unknown there. They were ever under the sceptre and cruel rule of some tyrant. He then told the ladies of the great good they were doing by this society and eloquently urged them to continue it, as he verily believed the time would come when over that large field of heathenism the cry would be universally "Victory for Christ."

Rev. Mr. COCHRAN, of Montreal, followed in an interesting address, when the benediction was pronounced and the large assemblage left the church.

GENERAL RAILROAD CONVENTION.

An Organization to Promote Efficiency and to Facilitate the Management of the "Iron Ways" of the Country.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 17, 1872.

An adjourned railroad meeting from December 1 was held here on Tuesday, the object being to form a permanent association for the interchange of ideas which would tend to greater efficiency in railroad management and the promotion of railroad interests throughout the West. Some thirty companies in the West and Canada are represented.

The Convention to-day adopted a constitution designating the association as the Western and Southern Railway Association. No one except presidents, general managers and superintendents or other officers in charge of operating railways are to be members of the association. The annual meeting will be held the second Tuesday in January in St. Louis, and others on the second Tuesday in April, July and October, the places of meetings except the annual to be appointed by the association at each annual meeting. A special meeting may be called by [illegible] Committee. The usual officers and an Executive Committee of five were appointed. The question of passes was disposed of [illegible] length and a report adopted recommending the discontinuance of passes to officers of the roads, half fare to clergymen having congregations on the line of road and passes for charitable purposes, [illegible] return passes on [illegible] and no telegraph passes. [illegible] interchange passes are ignored.

THE MANITOBA PARLIAMENT.

Second Session of the Provincial Parliament—Congratulations of the Lieutenant General on the Prosperity of the Province.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 17, 1872.

The second session of the Provincial Parliament of Manitoba was opened yesterday by a speech from the Lieutenant Governor. He congratulated the [illegible]

[illegible]

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THE BESIEGED BANK.

The Third Avenue Savings Bank Run—Large Increase Yesterday—The Depositors Paid Quite Rapidly and a Better Feeling Manifesting Itself—"The Man in Red," Who Did Not Break the Bank.

At an early hour—long before day dawn—yesterday the depositors who want their sparse savings commenced to fall into line in front of the bank, and by daylight quite a formidable appearance was presented by them. The lines were swollen rapidly, until at twenty minutes before ten o'clock there were without 171 and within (admitted on tickets) ninety-three, making a total at that early hour of 264. At ten o'clock the number without was 180, making total present 273, or an increase of 110 over the number present the previous day. When the doors were opened eighty were admitted, and payments commenced. The teller paid quite rapidly until three o'clock, when it was discovered that in the five hours 109 had been paid, including eight extra books. Of the outsiders about eighty were admitted during the forenoon and a few straggling ones in the afternoon. The usual sign, "As many inside as can be paid before three o'clock," was put up at fifteen minutes of one, but about fifty remained at the doors all the afternoon.

The following is the statement of admissions and payments in the day session:—

Admitted on tickets	93
Admitted without tickets	88
Total admissions about	181
Paid, including nine extra books	109
Unpaid at three o'clock	72

At three o'clock tickets for the evening session to the number of seventy-seven were issued, including five late arrivals. In the hands of these seventy-seven persons were twelve extra books, making eighty-nine books for night payments. The cash was paid out slowly in the evening, and twenty-one persons and about nine extra books were paid in the first hour and a half. The run at night was very large, fully seventy-six persons being without the bank. Among those paid were many large depositors. During the day a man with a snuff-colored coat and cap was seen in the line, and he remarked to some one that he was going to draw out $12,000 when his turn came. The news of his presence soon ran along the lines, and many remarked, "Wait till you see the man in red upset the bank." About half-past seven his turn came, and upon three books he drew out a pile of bills weighing about three and a half pounds and about ten or eleven inches thick. As he stuffed them into his capacious pockets and found them not large enough he was the observed of all observers, and especially of a very pretty and accomplished young lady behind him, who held ticket No. 10, and advised him to get a police escort to his home. The man in red—who proved to be William Rigor—declined a police escort tendered him by Sergeant Keenes, and, supported by his brother, retired. These withdrawals, however, did not break the concern, although it made the teller, Mr. Seaman, and Detective Seal open their eyes.

In the afternoon a beautiful widow, with crape veil, who gave the name of Elly O'Connor, secured a very large deposit. The day before she had used a little strategy to get in. Going to the side door she represented that she wished to relieve her brother, who was in the line, and passing the doorman, who could not resist her winning smiles, she got into the line, but did not find her brother. Receiving a ticket at night she went home to dream; but appeared in the morning in Astrakhan furs and widow's crêpe and won the trick most ably. Folding her money, she hid it away, and as she passed out remarked to "her brother" at the door, "I have succeeded; good day, sir." Two other ladies were not so successful in their ruse. Ten minutes before ten A. M. they entered; one deposited $1, the other $5, and fell into line. The ruse was detected by Teller Spenser, who turned them outside, where they took the rear of the line, and finally got in in the evening. Officer Linebeck found a little girl (Elizabeth Stahl, of Dutch Kills), outside, shivering in the cold. Learning that she wanted to draw $80 of her own savings he admitted her, and she secured a ticket for to-day.

The police were still present yesterday in large force, under the command of Sergeant Groo and Roundsmen Doran and Schultz. The details from other precincts have been relieved, and Captain Cameron's men are on duty from six A. M. until eight P. M. The feeling of the depositors was more of confidence yesterday, as President Lyon freely circulated among them and courteously assured them that all would receive dollar for dollar and interest.

BOLSTERING UP BOTTS.

Cruelty to the Condemned Criminal—Bidding Him Hope Where None Exist—An Affidavit by Mrs. Wilson—She Denies Point Blank Having Married Botts.

A month ago when Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, granted a reprieve of nearly six months to George Botts, the murderer of General "Pet" Halsted, he did so at the urgent solicitation of Botts' spiritual adviser, Rev. Simeon Siegfried, of Newark, on the sole ground that the condemned man was not prepared to die. While it is proper to give the clergyman credit for moving in the matter solely with a view to saving

THE WRETCHED MAN'S SOUL,

it is nevertheless true that ever since Botts' conviction and sentence a few persons, including his brother, the Warden of the jail, a man named Flavell, one of Botts' jurymen, have left nothing undone to move some permanent intervention in his case. By these efforts, prompted, doubtless, by the purest of motives, they have raised hopes in the murderer's mind that he would yet escape the gallows. And in this way, instead of turning his thoughts to

THE LARGE BIBLE

in his cell and its teachings, Botts has indulged in hopes this side of the grave. For a long time the wretched creature Wilson absorbed his entire attention, and, in order to calm him, she was permitted twice to visit him in jail. Of these meetings the HERALD has before spoken. As before said the reprieve was granted and doomsday postponed till the 26th inst. Meanwhile the Court of Pardons met and

DISPELLED BOTTS' LAST RATIONAL HOPE.

It refused to interfere with the sentence. The papers for the execution were made out and are now in the possession of the Sheriff. There remained ample time yet for the murderer to listen to and profit by the counsel of his clerical adviser; but no sooner had the Court of Pardons rejected the matter than up jumped Botts' friends and bid the man hope on. The Legislature was in session and should be appealed, they said. What they expect to accomplish is only known to themselves. The Court of Pardons takes its power from the State constitution, and it seems absurd to think that the Legislature could have power paramount to the highest judicial authority of the State. Well-informed lawyers in Newark pronounce the idea nonsensical. Even if the Legislature had the authority to override the courts, the prevalent respect for the latter in New Jersey would presumably offer an insurmountable barrier. It is given out that a bill is to be introduced to give Botts a new trial. This is regarded by public sentiment as simply a piece of rank cruelty and injustice to the condemned. Botts' brother is now in Trenton. Flavell, the juror, is said to be the same who some fifteen years ago mounted the roof of his bakery and scattered his loaves and hot cross buns to the crowd below. He expected an immediate arrival of the millennium. A great effort has been made of late to excite sympathy for Botts by the circulation of a story to the effect that he had been

MARRIED TO MRS. WILSON

some eight years ago. This was discredited by most people possessed of a knowledge of the evidence adduced at the trial. How correct their surmises were is shown by the following copy of an affidavit made yesterday before Justice John F. Chase, of Newark.

State of New Jersey, Essex County, ss.—Personally appeared before me Mary F. Wilson, who says, on oath, that having seen in the papers an assertion made that I was married to George Botts, I wish to state that such is not the fact. I never was married to him. And, also, I have not been to Philadelphia since Thanksgiving, nor have I been inside a house of [illegible]. MARY F. WILSON.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 17th day of January, 1872. JOHN F. CHASE, Justice of the Peace.

The opinion had already prevailed that Botts would surely hang [illegible], the 26th inst., and there seems but a [illegible] that the execution will take place.

THE BROOKLYN BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

The question as to who should be the lucky man to be "fixed" in the snug berth of Assessor, in the place of Henry E. Ripley, whose term of office has expired, was decided by the City Board of Supervisors yesterday afternoon. A meeting of that organization was held in the Aldermanic Chamber, Supervisor [illegible] in the chair. A communication was received from Mayor [illegible] nominating Benjamin [illegible] for Assessor. The nomination was unanimously confirmed [illegible] and the nominee [illegible] administration [illegible] the Thirteenth ward [illegible] ing Governor [illegible] the minor place [illegible] ssor extends over [illegible] tion is $3,500.

THE TENTH AVENUE FIRE.

The Proprietor of the Oyster Saloon Held for Arson.

On Tuesday morning a fire broke out in the oyster and liquor saloon of Henry Rieller, 447 Tenth avenue, causing a loss to stock of $200, on which there was an insurance in the Niagara Company for $1,000. Captain Caffrey, of the Twentieth precinct, surmising the place had been set on fire, caused Rieller's arrest by Officer Darke. The case was more fully investigated yesterday by Fire Marshal McSpedon. James Develin, who resides in the rear of the above number, testified that shortly before the fire broke out he was in his room and heard some footsteps on the landing leading into the cellar of the front building, and looking out, saw the Frenchman (Rieller) going into the cellar; he remained in the cellar from five to ten minutes; did not notice whether he had anything in his hands or not; don't know how he went into the main building; as he went into the cellar saw him slip on a plank; about fifteen minutes after I saw Rieller come from the cellar I saw smoke coming out of the top of the door; there were no steps leading to the cellar, only planks; shortly after I saw the smoke; I saw a blaze coming from the cellar, and awoke the people in the rear building; I heard no alarm of fire until after I had given one; it was light enough in the yard for me to distinguish who the man was who went into and came out of the cellar; the Frenchman had his hat and clothes on at the time; I don't think there was any light in any of the rooms of the front building; don't know where the Frenchman lives; I did not go out of the house after discovering the fire, as I had been confined to my room for several days.

John Cady, owner of the building, who resided on the second floor, testified to being awakened about eleven o'clock at night by the alarm of fire, and upon rushing to the pavement, in his night clothes, discovered the rear of the saloon, occupied by the prisoner, was on fire; with the assistance of help that arrived he forced open the front door and proceeded up stairs to arouse his wife and family; on his way up he met the prisoner's wife coming from their apartments on the third floor, having something in her hand; when he got his family safely cared for he again visited the store, and discovered a strong smell of kerosene in the vicinity of where the fire originated, and discovered the floor had been saturated with kerosene; the fire had burned through the floor; there had been fire directly under it in the cellar; when I returned to the store the second time the prisoner was behind his bar; there were a good many people there; the prisoner burned gas in the store and back room; the floor in the back room is burned about eight or ten feet in one direction and ten in another; the portion of the floor in the back room not burned is saturated all over with kerosene; there is a trail of kerosene leading through the door of the partition behind the bar, on one side of the store, and another leading from this door behind the oyster counter; when I was in the store the night before there was no sign or trace of kerosene in it.

Sergeant James, of the Twentieth precinct, testified:—While the fire was burning he saw a man come from the southeast corner of Thirty-fifth street and Tenth avenue, who walked through the fire lines; I told him to go out; he said he owned the store; I asked him how he knew there was any fire; he replied he had heard a noise and came down stairs to see what it was; he was fully dressed; I recognize the prisoner as that man; I found a small can in the cellar, containing about a pint of water; also smelt kerosene in the smoke; on account of the floor being covered with water I could not tell whether any kerosene had been poured on it or not; next morning, upon visiting the place, saw traces of kerosene all over the floor; think about two gallons had been poured over it; also saw kerosene spilled around the oyster box, as from some vessel that had overflowed; I afterward learned the tin can found in the cellar had been thrown there by parties living up stairs; there were also scattered on the floor of the back room several pieces of wood partially burned.

Officer Darke corroborated the testimony of Sergeant James as to finding kerosene scattered about the place and to arresting Rieller and his wife. They were both taken before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, yesterday afternoon, and arraigned upon the evidence produced before the Marshal. As there was no evidence to hold Mrs. Rieller she was discharged. Rieller was committed in default of $10,000 bail for examination.

ARRESTED FOR ARSON.

About half-past eight o'clock on Tuesday night, as Officer Clark, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, was on post in Eighteenth street, he received information from several citizens that Richard Gillick, residing in the tenement house 156 West Eighteenth street, had locked himself in his apartments on the second floor, turned his wife in the street and had set fire to the place. The officer, upon making his way to Gillick's room, found the door barricaded and smoke issuing through the keyhole and over the fanlight. Forcing open the door, he found a pile of Mrs. Gillick's clothing in the middle of the floor on fire. In an adjoining room he found Gillick in bed with his two children. The officer succeeded in extinguishing the fire and conveyed Gillick to the station. He denied setting fire to the place, upon being arraigned before Justice Cox at Jefferson Market yesterday morning, but was committed for examination. The police report that Gillick is a man of bad character and often gives them trouble. An examination was subsequently had in the case, and on the request of Mrs. Gillick the prisoner was discharged.

MORE MYSTERY.

Human Remains Found in the Erie Railway Express Office—The Box Had Been a Year in Binghamton—Coroner Keenan Notified.

Quite an excitement was created in the Erie Railway Express office, corner of Reade and West streets, yesterday afternoon, by the discovery of a quantity of human remains in a soap box, about twenty-two inches in length by fifteen in width. Some five or six months ago this box, simply marked "Binghamton," arrived in the city from Binghamton, where it had been awaiting a claimant for at least a year, and placed in the department of unclaimed property, on the third floor of No. 2 Erie Building. There it remained with a large amount of other unclaimed property till yesterday afternoon, when workmen were engaged in arranging the goods, which were to be sold at auction. This box by accident fell to the floor a distance of five or six feet, and, bursting open, revealed the contents to a laborer, who ran screaming with fright to the lower floor. After making an explanation those in charge of the building examined the contents and found it to contain the chest, leg, foot, shoulder blade and other portions of a human body, apparently those of a half-grown person. Besides these there was also in the box the hand and arm of a full grown female. All the bones were dry and hard, devoid of offensive smell, and evidently belonged to persons who had been dead for two or three years. There remains scarcely a doubt but that the bones had been in the hands of medical students, for scientific purposes, who subsequently shipped them off as the most ready means of avoiding exposure.

The matter was duly reported to Coroner Keenan, who will send the remains to the Morgue. Information was also sent to the Third precinct station house in Chambers street, and the Sergeant in command despatched Officer Beeck to make an investigation, and with the above result. The Erie Railway Company seem to have no information from whence the mysterious box came when left at Binghamton, and it may be an exceedingly difficult matter to trace it to the hands of the guilty parties.

THE DEATH OF HUGH WILSON NOT A HOMICIDE.

The circumstances attending the death of Hugh Wilson, late of 2,207 Second avenue, alleged to have been fatally beaten on the 8th by Robert McCormick, were investigated yesterday afternoon before Coroner Keenan. The evidence showed that deceased was in the act of assaulting his mother-in-law, when McCormick interfered to save the old lady, and in doing so pushed Wilson over on a chair, from which he fell to the floor. Previous to this Wilson had fallen into a cellar and down a flight of stairs. He had two ribs fractured, but there was nothing to show when and where the injuries were received. The jury found that deceased came to his death from fracture of the ribs, received by a fall on or about the 8th day of January, 1872. The jury exonerated McCormick from blame, and Coroner Keenan discharged him from custody.

PACKING THE JURY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I beg to call the attention of the HERALD, which is supposed to be a "live paper," to the experience of the writer when a juror in the United States court. The cust[om] [illegible] authorities seized a quantity of cigars for an undervaluation of the [illegible]. The evidence of the truth of the [illegible] was complete, but two of the jury were [illegible] to the confiscation of the cigars that we [illegible] the jury room [illegible] [illegible] be given a verdict for the government. [illegible] excited a [illegible] in [illegible] jurors that they were [illegible] ne [illegible] and all inquiries [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

A NEW JUROR.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, }
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17—6 P. M. }

On 'Change to-day wheat was heavy and dull. The cotton market was quiet and unchanged.

MONEY EASY.

The enlarged volume of business on the Stock Exchange occasioned a fairly active inquiry for money early in the day, and the dealings were generally at 7 per cent currency to 7 per cent coin, and on governments at 6 a 7 per cent. After two o'clock the supply became plentiful, and borrowers who waited until near three o'clock were accommodated at 5 a 6 per cent. The banks are receiving heavy shipments of national bank notes from the interior, and were offering to-day to lend them free of interest for four to five days, on the stipulation that the loan should be returned in greenbacks.

Prime paper was in good request at 8 a 10 per cent, and offered at 7 a 9 per cent discount.

Foreign exchange was firmer, owing to the scarcity of commercial bills, and the day's business was on the basis of 109¼ for prime bankers' sixty days sterling and 109¾ for sight bills.

GOLD ACTIVE—108⅞ A 109⅛.

The gold market was more active, but without important change in quotation. The departure of the steamers to-day without specie occasioned early sales at as low as 108⅞, after which there was an advance to 109⅛, in response to the firmer tone of the foreign exchanges and on the larger speculative demand. A Washington despatch was sent over the stock telegraph announcing that Mr. Boutwell had asserted his ability to fund $1,300,000,000 of the debt at 4 per cent, if he might pay the interest abroad and allow the negotiators a higher commission than that fixed by the Funding act; but it had little effect on the market. The chief fluctuations of the day are shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	108⅞	12 M.	108⅞
10:30 A. M.	108⅞	1 P. M.	108⅞
10:55 A. M.	109	3 P. M.	109
11 A. M.	108⅞	4 P. M.	109
11:30 A. M.	109⅛	5:30 P. M.	108⅞ a 109

In the gold loan market the rates ranged from 5 per cent for carrying to flat for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$24,595,000
Gold balances	1,513,364
Currency balances	2,088,723

GOVERNMENTS STRONG.

The firmer tone of the gold market and an improvement of ⅛ a ¼ per cent in the London quotations of five-twenties induced a stronger tone in the government list, but without imparting activity, the investment interest being diverted to other departments of the Stock Exchange by the probabilities of a general refunding of the debt. The following were the closing street prices this evening:—United States currency sixes, 115⅛ a 115⅜; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 114⅛ a 114⅜; do. do., coupon, 115⅜ a 115⅝; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 110 a 110⅛; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 110⅛ a 110⅜; do. do., 1864, do. do., 110⅛ a 110⅜; do. do., 1865, do. do., 111⅛ a 111⅜; do. do., 1867, registered, January and July, 111⅛ a 111⅜; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 110⅞ a 110⅞; do. do., 1867, do. do., 112 a 112⅛; do. do., 1868, do. do., 112⅛ a 112⅜; do. fives of 1881, funded, registered, ex interest, 108⅞ a 109; do. do. do., coupon, 109⅞ a 110⅛; do. ten-forties, registered, 109⅛ a 109⅜; do. do., coupon, 110 a 110⅛.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES STRONG.

The Southern list was strong, with a considerable advance in the new South Carolinas and a further improvement in the Tennessees. The prospect of a "new departure" in South Carolina finances, under the auspices of the Union Trust Company, has suddenly revived speculative interest in the State's securities, with the effect to-day of advancing the bonds about 2 per cent. The Missouris were better on the action of the Governor in vetoing the legislative resolution for the payment of the State debt in currency, which measure being annulled thereby, the Legislature not having strength enough to carry it over his disapproval, the agents in this city are continuing the redemption in coin of such matured bonds as are presented for payment. The Virginias were quiet and steady in the absence of fresh action on the funding question. The following were the closing street quotations:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 65½ a 66; do., new, 65⅜ a 66; Virginia, ex coupon, 54 a 57; do., registered stock, old, 44 a 48; do. sixes, consolidated bonds, 52½ a 53; do. sixes, deferred scrip, 20 a 20½; Georgia sixes, 75 a 80; do. sevens, 80 a 85; North Carolina, ex coupon, 33 a 33½; do. funding, 1866, 20 a 24; do. do., 1868, 19 a 22; do., new, 16 a 17; do. special tax, 12 a 13; Missouri sixes, 96½ a 97; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 92 a 92½; Louisiana sixes, 55 a 60; do., new, 50 a 55; do. levee sixes, 60 a 65; do. do. eights, 70 a 80; do. do. eights, 1875, 75 a 80; do. Penitentiary sevens, 65 a 70; do. railroad eights, 70 a 80; Alabama fives, 60 a 65; do. eights, 90 a 95; do. eights, Montgomery and Eufala Railroad, 87 a 92; South Carolina sixes, 50 a 55; do., new, January and July, 27½ a 28; do. do., April and October, 24 a 26; Arkansas sixes, funded, 54 a 57.

STOCKS ACTIVE AND UNSETTLED.

The stock market was active and the business of the day the largest recorded in several months. The orders to buy were chiefly from out of town, and the various telegraph companies were burdened with messages from rural speculators to their brokers in the city. This sudden inquiry, coming almost in one day, occasioned a great deal of comment among the dealers at the Stock Exchange, and is generally interpreted to mean a lively speculation the ensuing season. Very naturally, this immense influx of orders was followed by a rampant market and prices sharply advanced, especially for the stocks more directly affected, which were Union Pacific, Northwest, St. Paul, Wabash, Ohio and Mississippi and Hannibal and St. Joseph. The greatest advance was in the last mentioned, which rose from 55½ to 59⅞, but fell back to 56⅞, closing finally at 57½. The other stocks just specified advanced an average of about 1½ per cent. This wide improvement elicited heavy sales to realize, and the market late in the afternoon broke down and closed weak and irregular, some of the strong specialties of the day holding a good part of their rise while others lost all and a little besides. The reaction was taken to be so natural that the dealings at the decline were unattended with excitement or alarm. The outside interest so suddenly excited made a market for many of the larger holdings of stock, which was taken advantage of by the professional class of speculators to sell upon. The majority of the clique operators are still on the "bull" side, however, and do not appear to be disconcerted by the hasty action of their confreres in selling out to-day. The events of the day offer a promise that the immediate future of stocks is likely to witness an active speculative movement, with violent fluctuations highly profitable to those who can "bit" the market. The directors of St. Paul will meet again on Saturday to discuss the question of a dividend.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central	98⅞	98
New York Central scrip	94⅞	94
Erie	35⅛	34⅞
Reading	114⅞	114⅛
Lake Shore	92⅞	[illegible]
Wabash	75⅞	74⅛
Pittsburg	92⅞	92¼
Northwestern	75⅞	74⅞
Northwestern preferred	93⅞	93
Rock Island	112⅛	[illegible]
St. Paul	59⅛	[illegible]
St. Paul preferred	82⅞	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	49⅞	[illegible]
Union Pacific	34⅞	[illegible]
Hannibal and St. Joseph	59⅞	56
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	75	[illegible]
Western Union Telegraph	73⅞	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	58⅞	57⅛

THE RAILROAD BONDS.

The dealings in railroad bonds were again active, with a further advance in prices. Some one has [illegible] expressed it that this branch of business is [illegible] widows and orphans' speculation," in contrast to the more [illegible] operations in stocks. The following were the bids at the Board:—

[illegible]	[illegible]	Tol & W cons cm	90⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Han & St Jo 1st m	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rock I & Pacific	[illegible]
Erie 7's, 5th m, '88	90	Mor & Essex 1st m	105¼
Buff, N Y & E 1st m, '77	95	Mor & Essex 2d m	100¾
Long Dock bonds	96¼	Clev & Tol s f	104
Hud R 7's, 2d m, s f, '85	106	New Jer Cent 1st m, n	107
Hud R 7's, 3d m, '75	101	New Jer Cen 2d m	100
Harlem 1st m, 7's	103	Pitts, F W & Chi 1st m	105
Alb & Sus 2d bds	[illegible]	Pitts, F W & Chic 2d m	103¼
Mich Cen 1st m 8's, '82	115½	Pitts, F W & Chi 3d m	98½
Chic, Bur & Q 8 p c, 1st m	110¼	Clev & Pitts 2d m	101
Mich So 7 p c 2d m	99	Clev & Pitts 4th m	91½
Mich S & N I s f 7 p c	102½	Chic & Alton s f	98½
Pac RR 7's, guar by Mo	[illegible]	Chic & Alt 1st m	104
Cen Pac gold bonds	102⅝	Ohio & Miss 1st m	99
Union Pac 1st m	94¼	Ohio & Miss con	93½
Union Pac l g 7's	85¼	Ohio & Miss 2d m, con	85
Un Pac inc 10's	88¾	Peninsular RR bonds	92½
Ill Cen 7 p c, 1875	104	Mil & St Paul 1st, 7 3-10	98
Belleville & S Ill 1st m, 8's	97	Mil & St Paul 1st m	92½
Alt & T H 2d m, pref	89	Mil & St Paul, I & M D	88
Alton & T H 2d m inc	78	Mil & St Paul 2d m	96¾
Chic & N W s f	105	Chic & Mil 1st m	94
Chic & N W int bds	96	Jol & Chic 1st m	105
Chic & N W con bds	93½	Col, Chic & I C 1st m	85½
Chic & N W ex bds	90	Col, Chic & I C 2d m	73½
Chic & N W 1st m	102	Tol, Peo & W, W D	89
Han & St Jo con	86¼	Tol, Peo & War 2d m	81½
Del, Lack & West 1st m	105¼	Tol, P & W 2d Burl'n div	86½
Tol & Wab 1st m, ex	99½	N York & N Haven 6's	99
Tol & W 1st m, St L div	94	Bos, Hart & Erie gtd	31
Tol & Wab 2d m	84	Cedar F & Minn 1st m	83¼
Tol & Wab equip bds	85¼		

THE CITY BANK STOCKS.

The following were the bids for the city bank shares:—New York, 131; Manhattan, 150; Merchants', 117; Mechanics', 130; Union, 133; America, 142½; City, 225; Tradesmen's, 148; Merchants' Exchange, 95; Leather Manufacturers', 175; State of New York, 108; Commerce, 114; Broadway, 270; Ocean, 17; American Exchange, 113; Bank of the Republic, 115; Bank of North America, 102; Irving, 120; Metropolitan, 133; People's, 135; East River, 110; Nassau, 103; Shoe and Leather, 150; Corn Exchange, 122; Continental, 94; St. Nicholas, 117; Marine, 165; Commonwealth, 88; Importers and Traders', 160; Park, 152; New York National Exchange, 96; Central National, 100; Fourth National, 110; Ninth National, 107½; Tenth National, 70; Oriental, 160; Gold Exchange, 95; Bankers and Brokers' Association, 89.

THE NEW BANK EXAMINER.

A Washington despatch states that the Comptroller of the Currency has appointed Charles A. Meigs National Bank Examiner for the district of New York in the place of Charles Callender. The new appointment gives general satisfaction, as Mr. Meigs is an experienced banker and a gentleman of perfect integrity.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, Jan. 17—10:15 A. M.

$3000 U S 6's, '81, r	114¼	34 shs West U Tel	73⅛
1000 US 6's, '81, c	115	200 do	72⅞
10000 US 5-20, c, '62, n	110⅛	300 do	73
1000 U S 5-20, c, '65	111	100 do	73
10000 US 5-20, c, '67	111⅞	300 do	73⅛
10000 do	111⅞	300 Pac M SS Co	57¼
5000 US 5-20, c, '68	112	100 do	57⅛
2000 US 5's, 10-40, r	110⅛	100 do	57⅛
5000 Tenn 6's, old	65⅛	1200 do	57⅛
2000 Tenn 6's, new	65⅝	600 do	57⅛
10000 Va 6's, con	53⅝	200 do	57⅛
10000 Va 6's, def	20⅛	500 do	58
10000 N C 6's, ex	33½	200 do	57⅞
1000 S C 6's, n, Jan & Jy	25⅝	100 do	57⅞
5000 do	26	200 U States Express	63⅞
15000 do	26	100 Am Mer U Ex	61⅝
7000 do	26⅛	200 N Y C & H R RR	98⅞
4000 S C 6's, n, A & O	24⅛	6 do	98⅞
5000 do	24⅝	2000 N Y C & H R ctfs	94⅞
4000 Missouri 6's	96⅞	200 Erie RR	34⅞
1000 Mo 6's, H & St J is	92⅝	50 Erie RR pf	66⅞
1000 Alabama 8's	95	400 Harlem RR	115⅞
2000 N Y bou loan, c	106⅛	100 Mich Cen RR	117
500 N Y Cent 6's, '83	94⅛	225 do	117⅛
580 do	95	100 do	117⅛
1000 N Y Cen 6's, '87	91	100 do	117⅛
1000 Erie 1st m	101	100 L S & M S RR	92⅞
2000 Alb & Sus 2d m	97	2100 do b c	92⅞
1000 Cen Pac gold b	102⅞	124 Panama RR	80
3000 U Pac RR 1st	94	500 Chic & N W RR	74⅞
41000 do	94⅞	200 do c	74⅞
25000 do	94⅛	40 do	74⅞
2000 Un P 7's, l g b	85⅞	500 do b c	74⅞
11000 do	84	1200 do	74⅞
21000 Un Pac 10's, inc	88⅝	300 do	74⅞
10000 do	88⅞	600 do	74⅞
5000 Mich South 2d m	99¾	1200 do	74⅞
1000 Chi & N W 1st m	102	500 Chi & N W RR pf	93⅞
11000 H & St J 8's, cb	100	100 do b c, c	93⅞
1000 Tol & W 1st m	99⅛	200 C, C, C & I RR	89
1000 T & W 1st, s L d	94	30 do	89⅞
10000 Gt West 1st, '88	99½	400 Chic & R I RR	111⅞
5000 do	99⅛	20 do c	111⅞
1000 Gt West 2d m	89⅞	15 do	112⅛
8000 N J Cen 1st m, n	103⅛	200 Mil & St Paul RR	58⅞
1000 C & R I & P R 7's	102⅝	300 do	58⅞
6000 do	102⅛	100 do c	58⅞
2000 Pitts, Ft W & Chic 3d	99⅛	100 do b3	58⅛
2000 Mor & Es 2d m	101	200 do b c	58⅞
10000 M & St P 8's, 1st m	110	400 do	58⅛
5000 C, C & I C, 1 m	93⅛	300 Mil & St P pfd b c	82⅞
10000 do	93⅞	100 T, W & W RR s60	75
1000 Cedar F & M 1st	84	700 Del, L & W RR	105⅞
1000 Ohio & Miss 2d	86	100 do b3	105⅞
1000 Tol, Peo & W 2d	82	100 Chic & Alton	122
1000 Ohio & Miss 1st	99⅛	25 New J Cen RR	127
5 shs Continental Bk	90	100 Morris & Essex	93
6 do	91	100 Col, C & I C RR	22⅞
106 do	94	200 Un Pac RR b c	33⅞
20 Am Ex Bank	113	400 do	33⅞
20 Cent Nat Bk	100¼	400 do	33⅞
10 NY Nat Exch'ge Bk	100	200 Ohio & M RR b c	48⅞
100 Canton Co	81	100 Alt & Ter H RR b c	25
100 Con Coal of Md	40⅛	300 Long Island R R	66

12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$25000 U S 6's, '81, r	114⅛	$10000 US 5-20, c, '67	112
50000 do	114⅛	20000 do b3	112
2000 US 6's, '81, c	115¼	22500 do	112
50000 do	115⅜	30000 U S 6's, cur	115⅛
10000 US 5-20, c, '62	110⅛	1000 U S 5-20's, c, '65	111⅛
2000 do	110⅛	500 do	112⅛
40000 US 5-20, r, '62	110	1500 do	112⅛
11000 US 5-20, r, '65, n	109⅞	10000 US 5's, 10-40, c	110⅛
4000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	110⅛	2000 US 5's, 10-40, r	109⅞
1500 US 5-20, c, '67	111⅛	30000 do	109⅝

One o'Clock P. M.

$15000 Tenn 6's, n	65⅝	200 shs N Y C & H R b c	98⅝
5000 S C 6's, n, J & Jy	27	500 do	98⅞
7000 S C 6's n, Apl & Oct	25	300 Erie RR	35⅛
10000 Va 6's, con	53⅝	1500 do	35⅛
7000 Missouri 6's	96⅝	800 do b c	35⅛
1000 Mo 6's, H & St J is	92⅝	1700 do	35⅛
2000 do	92⅝	100 do	35⅛
2000 Brooklyn 6's, w l	94⅝	100 L S & M S R	92⅞
1000 do	94⅝	100 do b3	92⅝
1000 Erie 4th m	93	800 do b c	92⅛
5000 Cen Pac gold b	102⅝	300 do	92⅛
6000 do	102⅝	40 L S & M S scrip b c	89⅛
25000 Un Pac RR 1st m	94⅛	200 Panama RR	80
5000 U Pac 7's, l g bds	84⅛	100 Un Pac RR	33⅞
1000 do	84	200 do b c	33⅞
1000 Un P 10's, inc	88⅝	100 do b3	33⅞
5000 Mor & Es 1st m	106	2000 do	33⅞
1000 N J Cen 1st m, n	103⅛	3400 do	33⅞
1000 Chi & N W s fnd bds	105	1000 do b3	33⅞
5000 Alt & Ter Haute 1st	99	1500 do	33⅞
500 Ill Cent bonds	102⅛	614 Cle & Pitts R gtd	92
200 shs Con C of Md	42	100 Chi & N W RR b c	75⅛
100 West Un Tel	73⅝	200 do	75⅛
1500 do b c, b3	73⅞	100 Chic & N W RR pf	93⅝
1600 do	73⅞	100 New Jer Cent RR b3	113
100 Quick M Co b c	26⅝	200 Chi & R I RR b c	111⅛
200 Am Coal	44	200 Mil & St P RR	59
44 Penn Coal Co	214	100 Mil & St P RR pf	82⅞
500 Pac M SS Co	58⅛	50 Pitts, Ft W & C gtd	96⅛
300 do b c, c	58⅛	200 Del, Lack & W RR	105⅞
200 do b3	58⅝	30 do	106
300 do	58⅛	100 St L & I M	60
15 Adams Ex	92	110 Morris & Es RR	93
200 Am Mer U Exp	61⅛	1000 Han & St Jo RR pf	70
12 do	61⅛	500 Tol, W & W R b c	75⅞
100 U S Express	63	100 Alb & Sus RR b c	93
100 do	63⅛		

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

Western Union	73	a	73⅛	N'western pf	93	a	93⅛
Pacific Mail	57⅞	a	57⅛	Rock Island	111	a	111⅛
N Y Cen con	98	a	98⅛	St. Paul	58	a	59⅛
N Y Cen scrip	93⅞	a	94⅛	St. Paul pref	81⅞	a	82
Erie	34⅞	a	34⅞	Wabash	74⅞	a	75
Reading	114⅛	a	114⅛	Ohio & Miss	48⅞	a	48⅞
Lake Shore	91⅛	a	91⅝	Bos, Har & Erie	3⅞	a	4⅛
Union Pacific	34⅛	a	34⅛	Han & St Jo	57	a	58
Pittsburg	92⅛	a	92⅞	Han & St Jo pf	69	a	70
Northwestern	73⅞	a	73⅞	Col, C & Ind Cen	22	a	22⅛

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17—6 P. M.

COFFEE.—The market for all descriptions was quiet, but firm. Rio met with a moderate inquiry, with sales of 4,200 bags, per Vivid, on private terms; also reported to-day a cargo sold late last evening, at Baltimore, of 2,600 bags per Redwing, on private terms. Messrs. Arden & White report the stock of Rio and Santos coffee in the United States as follows:—New York, 60,506 bags; Baltimore, 17,529 do.; New Orleans, 16,000 do.; Mobile, 9,221 do.; Galveston, 7,500 do.; Savannah, 1,500 do.; total, 117,666 do. We quote:—Cargoes (Rio), ordinary, 16½c. a 16⅞c.; do. do. fair, 16⅞c. a 17c.; do. do. good, 17⅛c. a 17¼c.; do. do. prime, 18⅛c. a 18⅜c., gold, in bond, 60 days; Maracaibo, 19c. a 20c.; Laguayra, 19c. a 20c.; St. Domingo, in bond, 14c. a 14⅛c.; Java, 25c. a 26c., gold, duty paid.

COTTON.—There has been a very limited demand for cotton on the spot, the sales being chiefly for consumption, and at unchanged prices. The market for future delivery was moderately active and closed at 1-16c. a ⅛c. higher rates. The sales reported on 'Change were as follows:—

	To-Day.	Last Evening.	Total.
Export	—	402	402
Consumption	409	122	531
Speculation	10	108	118
In transit	200	250	550
Total	619	982	1,601

—For future delivery (basis low middling) the sales have been as follows:—Last evening—January, 100 at 21 3-16c., 200 at [illegible]; February, 200 at 21 [illegible], 100 at 21 9-16c., [illegible] March, [illegible] April, [illegible] May, [illegible] June, [illegible] Total, 2,750 bales. To-day—January, 500 at 21 3-16c., [illegible] February, [illegible] March, [illegible] April, [illegible] May and June, 100 at [illegible] Total, 6,150 bales. Grand total, 8,900 bales. Rates on cotton to foreign ports closed as follows:—To Liverpool, by steam, [illegible]; by sail, [illegible]. To Havre, [illegible]. To Bremen, [illegible]. To Hamburg, by steam, [illegible]. To Baltic ports, by sail, [illegible]. [illegible] Receipts at all the ports [illegible] 7,337; New Orleans, 3,883; Mobile, 1,400; Savannah, 2,505; Charleston, 1,356; Wilmington, 95; Norfolk, 876; Baltimore, [illegible]; New York, 190; Boston, 64; total, 14,755. This day last week, 16,850. This day last year, 25,173. We quote:—

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	18⅛	18⅛	19⅛	19⅛
Good ordinary	20⅛	20⅛	20⅞	20⅞
Low middling	21⅛	21⅛	21⅞	21⅞
Middling	21⅞	21⅞	22⅛	22⅛
Good middling	22⅛	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞

[illegible]

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts—Flour, 10,647 bbls.; wheat, [illegible] bushels; corn, 26,000 do.; oats, [illegible]; rye, [illegible]; barley, 16,000 do. The [illegible] market [illegible] nominally unchanged. The sales were about 8,000 bbls., including 900 [illegible], within the range of our quotations. [illegible] remained quiet [illegible] for Southern flour. [illegible]. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 75 a $5 50
Superfine State	6 00 a 6 40
Extra State	6 75 a 6 90
[illegible]	7 00 a 7 50
Superfine Western	6 00 a 6 40
Extra [illegible]	6 75 a 6 90
Extra Minnesota	7 00 a 8 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 90 a 7 20
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 25 a 7 75
Family	8 00 a 8 50
St. Louis low extra	7 00 a 7 25
St. Louis straight extra	7 25 a 7 75
St. Louis choice double extra	8 00 a 9 00
St. Louis choice family	9 00 a 11 00
Rye flour	4 60 a 5 40
Southern No. 2	5 25 a 5 75
Southern superfine	5 75 a 6 25
Southern extra	6 75 a 8 25
Southern family	8 25 a 11 00
Corn meal, Western white	3 60 a 4 00
Corn meal, Western yellow	3 75 a 4 10
Corn meal, Jersey	3 65 a 3 80
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 15 a 4 20
Corn meal, puncheons	19 00 a 19 75
Baltimore	4 00 a 4 10
Calorie	3 85 a 4 10
Oceone	3 85 a 3 90
Western	3 70 a 3 90

Wheat was dull and nominally the same. The sales were only about 16,000 bushels, for milling, at $1 60 a $1 62 for red Pennsylvania winter; $1 62 for amber Long Island, $1 75 for Diehl Genesee, and $1 56, afloat, for Northwestern club. Corn was dull and lower, closing at 73c. a 74c. for new. The sales were about 49,000 bushels, at 74c. for old mixed, in store; 72c. a 75c. for new, afloat; 73½c. for damp Western yellow; Southern nominal at 78c. a 80c. Oats were quiet, but steady, at 54c. for black Illinois, afloat; 56½c. a 57c. for white Ohio, 57½c. a 58c. for choice white State, afloat; 55c. for Western mixed, afloat; 54½c. for do. on the track, 55½c. for mixed to white, on the track; the sales were only about 35,000 bushels at prices within the range. Barley was in better request and steady; the sales were about 25,000 bushels at $1 10 for Canada, $1 for six-rowed State and 87½c. a 90c. for Western. Rye was dull and entirely nominal at former figures.

FREIGHTS.—There was very little inquiry to-day for berth room, either by steam or sail, the market remaining quiet but steady at former rates. In the chartering line there was a moderate inquiry for vessels for grain and general cargo, with rates ruling about steady. The engagements were as follows:—To Liverpool, by steam, 50 tons leather at 50s., and by sail, 300 packages pork at 2s. 3d.; 30 tons tallow to Bristol on private terms; the nominal rate for grain to Liverpool was 6d. a 6½d. To London, by sail, 150 boxes cheese, 22s. 6d. To Antwerp, 550 tierces lard, 22s. 6d.; 400 boxes bacon, 25s. To Stettin, 550 bbls. rosin, at 4s. The charters comprise:—An Italian bark, about 550 tons, to Marseilles, full cargo of logwood, at 30s. and 5 per cent primage; a Norwegian bark, from Baltimore to Cork for orders, 2,200 quarters grain, 7s., and 10 per cent additional if to the Continent; a British bark, 487 tons, now in Boston, from Navassa to Antwerp direct, full cargo of guano, at 30s. per ton. The British ship Strathlay, 799 tons, was placed on the berth for London by E. E. Morgan & Sons, to take general cargo.

MOLASSES.—The business in domestic has been fair at former prices. There has been also an improved inquiry for foreign at about former rates. The sales were 250 bbls. of New Orleans at 50c. a 55c.; 10 hhds. Porto Rico at 40c. and 5 hhds. St. Croix at 37c. We quote:—

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba—Centrifugal and mixed	18c. a 20c.	19c. a 20c.
Clayed	20c. a 22c.	22c. a 26c.
Muscovado, refining	—	22c. a 28c.
Muscovado, grocery	—	20c. a 25c.
Porto Rico	—	18c. a 38c.
English Islands	—	25c. a 35c.
New Orleans	30c. a 45c.	40c. a 58c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine was quiet but steady at the recent improvement. The sales were 40 bbls. at 70c. and 25 bbls. from yard at 69½c. Rosin was also quiet and steady, with sales of 500 bbls. fine pale at $9 25, 400 bbls. common strained at $4 70, 500 bbls. good strained at $4 85 and 100 bbls. of low No. 2 at $4 80. Tar was inactive but unchanged. We heard of sales of 40 bbls. Washington at $3 12½.

PETROLEUM.—The market for refined still remains dull and nominal. There was nothing offering, and, in fact, no inquiry; quoted for spot and balance of month at 22½c. a 22¾c. Crude was moderately sought after, but the firmness of holders checked business; held at 13½c., with bids of 13¼c. Naphtha continued inactive and nominal at 12c. a 12½c. for Western or city. Case oil was entirely neglected and nominal at 27½c. a 29c. We heard of sales of 500 bbls. refined standard white for January, at 22½c. At the Creek the market was dull, but unchanged; quoted at $3 85 a $3 90 on upper and $4 05 on lower road. The Philadelphia market was quiet, but steady. Sales were made late last evening, for balance of month, of 4,000 bbls. refined standard white at 22½c., which is the nominal price for to-day.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Pork, 817 bbls.; cut meats, 3,103 packages; lard, 2,555 bbls. and tierces and 460 kegs. The market for mess pork was dull and unsettled. There were no transactions of a wholesale character reported; quoted at $14 25 for new for January, $14 25 for February, $14 37½ for March and $14 50 a $14 75 for April. In jobbing lots about 250 bbls. sold at $13 50 for old and $14 50 for new. Bacon was in better demand and steady, excepting for strictly choice brands, which were firmer. The sales were:—225 boxes Western short clear, 7⅛c. a 7⅞c. cash; 300 boxes do., to arrive, at 7⅞c. a 7⅛c., and at the West, 1,000 boxes of long and short clear on private terms. Long clear quoted at 7⅛c. a 7⅛c. for Western or city, and short rib at 7c. Beef continued quiet, but without change in price. There were small sales effected, aggregating about 50 bbls., within the range of $9 a $12 for mess, $11 a $13 for extra mess, $16 a $18 for prime mess tierces and $19 a $21 for India mess tierces. Beef hams were steady at $22 a $25, with sales of about 25 bbls. within the range. Cut meats were quiet, with the exception of a fair jobbing trade from stores, which realized former prices. We quote:—Smoked shoulders, 6c. a 6⅛c.; do. hams, 10c. a 11⅛c.; pickled hams, city and Western, 9⅛c. a 10c.; pickled shoulders, 5c. a 5⅛c.; pickled bellies, boxed and loose, 7⅛c. a 7⅛c. Lard—The market for Western was steady and moderately active. The sales were 400 tierces at 9c. a 9⅛c. for No. 1 and 9⅛c. a 9⅛c. for steam; also 500 tierces to arrive in February at 9⅛c. City lard was steady and in fair request. Sales 470 tierces at 9⅛c. a 9⅛c. for steam and kettle, and 9c. for No. 1; also 250 tierces, seller's option, for February at 9⅛c.

RICE has been in fair demand at former prices. We hear of sales of 30 tierces Carolina at 8⅛c. a 8⅛c., 75 bags of Patna at 7⅛c. and 200 bags Rangoon at 5⅛c. a 7c.

SUGAR.—There has been very little doing in raw to-day, but the market remains steady on the basis of 9c. a 9⅛c. for fair to good refining. We hear of sales of 209 boxes centrifugal at 10⅛c., 351 boxes of molasses at 8⅛c. a 8⅛c. and 214 boxes, part clayed, on private terms. Refined was in moderate request and steady at 11⅞c. a 12c. for A, and 12⅛c. a 12⅛c. for hard. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 8⅛c. a 8⅞c.; fair to good fair refining, 9c. a 9⅛c.; good to prime refining, 9⅛c. a 9⅜c.; fair to good grocery, 9⅛c. a 9⅛c.; prime to choice grocery, 9⅞c. a 10⅛c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 9c. a 11c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 7⅛c. a 9c.; melado, 4⅛c. a 6⅛c. Havana—Boxes, Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8⅛c. a 9c.; do., 10 to 12, 9⅛c. a 9⅛c.; do., 13 to 15, 10c. a 10⅛c.; do., 16 to 18, 11c. a 11⅛c.; do., 19 to 20, 12c. a 12⅛c.; do., white, 11⅛c. a 12⅛c. Porto Rico—Common to prime refining, 8⅛c. a 9⅛c.; fair to choice grocery, 9⅞c. a 10⅛c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 7⅛c. a 9c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 9⅛c. a 9⅛c. Manila—Superior and extra superior, 7⅛c. a 8⅛c.

STEARINE.—There was a trifle more inquiry to-day, but generally the market remains quiet. We hear of sales of 100 tierces prime at 9⅛c.

TALLOW continued in good demand and firm at the late improvement. The sales were about 200,000 lbs. at 9⅛c. a 9⅛c. for good country and city.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 1,548 bbls. The market was inactive, owing to parties being apart in their views; held at 90½c., with bids of 90c., without reported success.

CATTLE MARKET.

The market for beef cattle ruled steady at 11c. a 12c. Hogs were steady at 4⅞c. a 5⅛c. Receipts, 200 cattle, 3,600 hogs.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Jan. 17, 1872.

Cotton steady; good ordinary, a 19c. Net receipts, 1,357 bales. Exports—Coastwise, 1,043. Sales, 600. Stock, 50,890.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 17, 1872.

Cotton dull; middlings, 20⅞c. a 21c. Net receipts, 5,893 bales; gross, 6,688. Exports to Havre, 3,784. Sales, 4,500. Stock, 195,147.

MOBILE, Jan. 17, 1872.

Cotton quiet. Middlings, 20⅞c. Net receipts, 1,400 bales. Sales, 1,000. Stock, 67,155.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 17, 1872.

Cotton in fair demand; good offerings; middlings, 20⅞c. a 20⅞c. Net receipts, 2,555 bales. Exports—To Barcelona, 1,000; coastwise, 1,221. Sales, 1,900. Stock, 78,557.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 17, 1872.

Cotton steady and in fair demand. Middlings, 20⅞c. Net receipts, 1,356 bales. Exports to the Continent, 995; coastwise, 2,909. Sales, 1,000. Stock, 34,724.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 17, 1872.

Tobacco firm; sales, 257 hhds.; lugs, $6 25 a $7 25; low to fair leaf, $7 50 a $12.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1872.

Flour steady and unchanged; sales 1,600 bbls., at $7 50 for No. 1 spring, $8 for amber winter, $8 50 for white winter and $9 for double extra. Wheat easier; sales 6,000 bushels No. 1 white Michigan at $1 70, and one car of No. 1 Milwaukee club at $1 52. Corn dull; sales in car lots at 67c. a 68c. Barley unchanged and quiet. Rye held at 90c. for Western. Corn meal—$1 60 for bolted, $1 55 for unbolted, per cwt. Millfeed firm; shorts, $25; shipstuffs, $26 a $27; middlings, $28 a $30 per ton. Railroad freights—Flour to Boston, 69c.; to New York, 59c.; to Albany, 49c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1872.

Cattle—Receipts, 70 cars, making the supply 350 cars, an increase of 220 over the same day last week; market fairly active, and with a fair demand; prices unchanged; sales 290 Ohio steers, 1,080 to 1,500 lbs., at $5 a $6 60; 240 Indiana, 1,050 to 1,400 lbs., at $4 12½ a $6 15; 360 Illinois, 1,117 to 1,350 lbs., at $5 a $6 25; 85 Kentucky, 1,140 to 1,450 lbs., at $5 12½ a $6; 120 Missouri, averaging 1,314 lbs., at $5 87½. Sheep and lambs—Supply 525 head; market active, with a good demand, prices steady for Canada stock; Western, ⅛c. a ¼c. lower; sales 400 Indiana sheep, averaging 100 lbs., at $6 25; 100 Michigan, 90 to 99 lbs., at $6 25 a $6 40; 400 Canada sheep, 109 to 120 lbs., at $6 12½ a $6 62½; 300 Canada lambs, 77 to 92 lbs., at $7 12½ a $7 62½. Hogs—Receipts, 2,540 head; market steady; sales at $4 35 a $4 50; bulk of sales at $4 50.

Little doing to-day in the markets; prices nominally unchanged; sales 500 bushels No. 2 mixed Western corn at 59c.; 136 bbls. flour at a range; 5 cars two-rowed State barley at 74c., on the track; 1 car Canada at 95c., in store.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17, 1872.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 spring, $1 27½; No. 2 spring, $1 22½; No. 3 spring, $1 14 a $1 15; No. 2 spring, seller February, $1 22½; seller March, $1 25½. Corn dull and lower, No. 2 mixed, 40½c.; rejected, 39c. a 39½c.; seller February, 41c.; seller April, 42½c. a 42½c. Oats dull and lower, No. 2, 32½c.; rejected, 28½c. a 29½c.; No. 2, seller February, 32½c. Rye dull and unchanged; No. 2, 57c. a 57½c.; rejected, 49c. Barley dull and a shade lower; No. 2 spring, 60c.; No. 3 spring, 45c. a 48c.; rejected, 43c.; No. 2 spring, seller February, 60c. Pork dull and lower, at $12 75; seller February, $12 85; seller March, $13 05. Hams in pickle, 8c. a 9c. Green meats quiet and lower; hams, 8c.; shoulders, 4c.; rough sides, 5⅛c.; short ribs, 5⅛c.; short clear, 5⅛c. Bulk meats averaged ⅛c. lower. Live hogs dull and drooping, at $4 a $4 45. Dressed hogs weak and lower, at $4 75 a $4 95. Receipts—4,000 bbls. flour, 12,000 bushels wheat, 75,000 do. corn, 24,000 do. oats, 2,000 do. rye, 11,800 do. barley and 17,000 hogs. Shipments—3,000 bbls. flour, 2,000 bushels wheat, 31,000 do. corn, 14,000 do. oats, 2,000 do. rye, 2,000 do. barley and 4,000 hogs.

FORGERIES BROUGHT TO LIGHT IN TRENTON, N. J.

A curious case is being tried in the Mercer County Supreme Court, Trenton, before Chief Justice Beasley. William Warrick sues the Trenton Bank for $400, the amount of a check which he alleges to be forged, and that by a man whom plaintiff says pawned forged notes on him at a discount for a long time without his knowledge and at length left him minus $1,500. The alleged forger's name is Nathaniel Hathaway. He has just been liberated from the State Prison. The plaintiff does an extensive business, and can only write his name. He can make figures, but cannot read them. He [illegible] all [illegible] of discounting notes with a knowledge that they were forged.

TOWING CANAL BOATS BY STEAM POWER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Why not construct a narrow gauge railroad—say three feet—on the present towpath of the Erie Canal, on which to run locomotives, as a towing power for canal boats? The locomotives can be made low enough, with [illegible] smokestacks, to pass under all the bridges. [illegible] can also be raised or lowered through [illegible] canal boats provided with tracks, [illegible]. The railroad to be used only for [illegible] purposes, such as transporting men and [illegible] when the boats are needed, and [illegible] canal boats caught in the ice, thereby saving much perishable property. What [illegible] this method the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at least twelve [illegible] [illegible] to the wealth and [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

AN ALLEGED PERJURY CASE.

Examination Yesterday in the Case of Lucas Thompson.

An examination was commenced before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, yesterday afternoon, in the case of Lucas Thompson, charged with perjury. Mr. Alexander Lumley charges, on the 23d day of August last, the defendant made an affidavit before a notary public that he (Lumley) was a non-resident of this State, but a resident of the State of Pennsylvania. The affidavit being presented to one of the Justices of the Marine Court, an attachment was issued against his property. He also testified on the 29th of the same month. Thompson appeared as a witness in the above suit and substantiated, under oath, the affidavit made by him. Mr. Lumley charges Thompson committed wilful and corrupt perjury, as he was not acquainted with him; that he had never been a resident of the State of Pennsylvania, and resided in this State for seven years past. Upon the affidavit of Mr. Lumley, Thompson was put under bonds in the sum of $5,000 to appear for examination. The first witness called was James Powers, of 209 Henry street, a searcher of records in the Marine Court, who testified to searching the records of the Court against Alexander Lumley, and produced the original affidavit made by Thompson and the order of the Court. The witness, upon cross-examination, stated he had searched for the papers in the case where they were usually kept four or five times and had been unable to find them, but yesterday morning found them in a pigeon hole in another part of the office. A dispute arose among counsel as to whether A. Acher, the notary public before whom Mr. Thompson made his affidavit, was a genuine officer. The case was adjourned until Saturday to allow the prosecution to produce him.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

FLOYD-JONES—SMITH.—On Wednesday, January 17, at the Church of the Annunciation, by the Rev. William J. Seabury, ELBERT FLOYD-JONES to ELIZABETH M., daughter of the late Jeremiah Smith.

HUMPHREY—SHEPARD.—At Brooklyn, on Wednesday, January 17, by the Rev. Mr. Z. M. Humphrey, of Philadelphia, Miss ELLEN HUMPHREY, daughter of the late Hon. James Humphrey, to Dr. CHARLES U. SHEPARD, Jr., of Charleston, S. C.

Died.

AUSTIN.—On Tuesday, January 16, 1872, after a short illness, RICHARD S. AUSTIN, 52 years of age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 197 South First street, Jersey City, on Thursday, January 18, 1872, at one o'clock P. M.

BANFIELD.—On Tuesday, January 16, GEORGE H., eldest son of George and Lucy Banfield, aged 4 years, 6 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Brethren of Templar Lodge and Sisters of Flora Chapter are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 303 West Sixteenth street, on Thursday, at one o'clock.

BARLOW.—At Walaka, Fla., on Tuesday, January 9, JOHN BARLOW, aged 71 years.

The funeral will take place from Trinity church, Sing Sing, on Thursday, January 18, at two P. M.

BEDELL.—In Chelsea, England, on Monday, January 1, after a lingering illness, GEORGIANA A., youngest daughter of the late Elizabeth and Benjamin W. Bedell.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BUNKER.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Wednesday, January 17, ALBERT G. BUNKER, aged 48 years.

The relatives, friends and members of the Montauk Lodge, No. 286, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 383 Greene avenue, on Saturday, the 20th inst., at three o'clock P. M., without further notice.

CARPENTER.—At Highland Falls, N. Y., on Monday, January 15, WILLIAM H. CARPENTER, in the 61st year of his age.

Funeral at Highland Falls on Thursday, January 18, at eleven A. M.

CHARLOCK.—On Wednesday, January 17, ISAAC CHARLOCK, in the 91st year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Friday, 19th instant. Carriages will be in waiting at Brinckerhoffville for the eight o'clock A. M. train from New York, Hudson River Railroad.

CLOCK.—On Friday, January 12, at Islip, L. I., of consumption, CARLL A. CLOCK, aged 24 years.

COLEMAN.—On Tuesday, January 16, GEORGE B. COLEMAN, youngest son of William Coleman, in the 26th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from 307 West Sixteenth street, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock.

CONSELYEA.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, January 16, SARAH E., widow of William Conselyea, in the 58th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Bushwick Reformed Church, Rev. Mr. Meeker's, on Thursday, January 18, at two o'clock P. M.

CORBETT.—On Tuesday, January 16, 1872, CATHERINE, wife of the late John Corbett, in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 82 Elm street, on Thursday, January 18, at two o'clock.

DELANEY.—PEIRCE GRISON DELANEY, youngest son of J. J. and Elizabeth Delaney.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 139 Hudson avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday, at half-past one o'clock P. M.

DUFFIELD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, January 16, 1872, at her late residence, No. 350 Pearl street, Miss MARY ANN DUFFIELD, in her 87th year.

Her friends, and those of the families of the late John S. Doughty and Robert B. Carter, are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at two o'clock P. M., from Old St. Ann's church, Washington street.

FITZPATRICK.—On Tuesday, January 16, MARY, wife of James Fitzpatrick, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 315 West Forty-second street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

GEATONS.—On Wednesday morning, January 17, THOMAS GEATONS, a native of county Fermanagh, Ireland, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 162 Tenth street, Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, January 19, at two o'clock P. M.

GREEN.—On Wednesday, January 17, ELIZABETH GREEN, in the 20th year of her age.

Funeral on Friday, from the residence of her mother, 524 West Thirtieth street.

HEWITT.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning at five o'clock, FREDERICK FRANCIS HEWITT, in the 40th year of his age.

Relatives and friends and members of the Eureka Lodge 243, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral, from 62 West Ninth street, on Thursday, 18th inst., at twelve o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

EUREKA LODGE, No. 243, F. AND A. M.—The members of this lodge are hereby summoned to attend an emergent communication at the lodge room, 594 Broadway, on Thursday, 18th inst., at 11 A. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, Frederick F. Hewitt. The members of sister lodges are respectfully invited to attend. By order, GEO. W. DILKS, W. M.

JOS. A. COOK, Secretary.

HITCHCOCK.—At Rahway, N. J., on Tuesday, January 16, ALEXANDER HITCHCOCK, aged 59 years.

Funeral on Thursday, half-past two o'clock P. M. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt street at twelve M. and one P. M., returning at half-past four and a quarter past five P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot.

HOLDEN.—At Scarborough, of scarlet fever, on Monday, January 15, MAY W., youngest daughter of J. H. and Emily F. Holden.

Funeral from the house at eleven A. M. Thursday.

HOLLAND.—On Wednesday, January 17, MARGARET, daughter of William and Margaret Holland, aged 17 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock, from 1,964 Third avenue.

KANE.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, January 17, HONORA KANE, widow of Michael Kane, in the 68th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 18 Monmouth street, on Friday, January 19, at nine o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to St. Mary's church, where a solemn requiem high mass will be said for her soul.

MARRAY.—At his residence, in this city, after a short sickness, on Wednesday, January 17, JOHN MARRAY, aged 74 years, late of the county of Monaghan, parish Clonlubrit, townland of Cordery [illegible], Ireland.

His friends and those of his family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which takes place from his late residence, No. 311 West Thirty-eighth street, on Friday, January 19, at one o'clock, to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

MINTURN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, January 16, THOMAS R. MINTURN, aged 65 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Clinton and Montague streets, Brooklyn, on Friday, January 19, at half-past two o'clock P. M.

MURRAY.—On Tuesday, January 16, ELIZABETH MURRAY, aged [illegible].

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her [illegible] street, to-day [illegible] P. M.

[illegible] January [illegible] James M[illegible].

The relatives and friends of the [illegible] attend the funeral [illegible] Broadway, corner of [illegible] street, on Friday, January 19, at two o'clock P. M.

[illegible]KAMP.—On Tuesday, January 16, [illegible] S[illegible]KAMP, aged 35 years, [illegible] days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 18th instant, at one o'clock P. M., from her late residence, [illegible] West Twenty-[illegible] street.

[illegible].—On Tuesday, January 16, [illegible] J., son of Dr. Alexander and Ella [illegible], aged 1 year and 6 months.

The remains will be taken from the residence of [illegible] to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment on Thursday, January [illegible], at twelve o'clock M.

[illegible] January [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible]

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WASHINGTON.

The Annual Appropriations $300,000,000.

Frelinghuysen Flowery Over Amnesty and Civil Rights.

DEBATE ON CORUNDUM.

Unvarnished Snapps on Civil Service Reform—Lowery "Bhoy" Rhetoric in the House.

Early Adjournment To Be Decided On.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1872.

More from Sumner on Civil Rights—Amendments to the Labor Inquiry Bill.

Mr. Sumner occupied a full day in completing his argument on the supplementary civil rights amendment to the pending Amnesty bill. There was nothing new or noticeable in the Senator's speech or manner. It was in the main an ingenious piecing together of quotations from letters received by him and resolutions passed by various conventions. The galleries were thin and Senatorial curules were nearly all empty. The morning hour presented nothing worthy of note except that Mr. Sawyer, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported back the labor commission bill, with an amendment appropriating $16,400, and allowing a clerk at $1,400. It is claimed by the friends of the bill that to carry it in such a shape would be to destroy its usefulness, as the commission ought to be able to visit the different industrial centres. Mr. Wilson gave notice that he should offer several amendments, proposing to extend the time from one to two years, the number from three to five, to reduce the salaries from $5,000 to $4,000 and substitute the word "population" for "class," so that it will read "laboring population." Mr. Sumner spoke until nearly four o'clock, when Mr. Frelinghuysen took the floor and made a rather fine exhibition of his powers as a rhetorician in criticising the probable effect of the amendment. In operation Mr. Sumner's civil rights measure would take privileges from the colored people as well as that of exclusion now exercised by the whites. It would prevent railroad companies from setting apart cars for ladies and doing other desirable things. He was in favor of the principle of the amendment, but would like to vote on it separately. The Senator gave a partial endorsement of the amnesty proposition and wound up by a considerable display of rhetorical fireworks over the President. Mr. Sawyer, of South Carolina, obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

Senator Morton's Adjournment Resolution.

Senator Morton will urge his motion to adjourn on the third Monday in May to-morrow in the Senate. His persistence in this matter causes the proposition to be regarded as an inspired one. The Senator, however, declares that the proposition has no political significance beyond a belief on his part that it is better for Congress to adjourn before the nominating conventions meet. His object, he says, is to hurry up legislation. At present very little business has been prepared, and the prospect is that unless some incentive is offered there will be a long and tedious session. Senator Morton, like most of the party managers, is evidently anxious to wind up all debate at the earliest possible moment. The less said and done prior to a Presidential canvass is, in the opinion of political managers, a thing to be desired and worked for. Senators generally agree with Mr. Morton, and it seems probable that his resolution will pass that body. It is not likely to pass the House. The White House favors an early adjournment, and the same is true of all active supporters of the administration.

The Annual Appropriations—Detail of the Distribution—$300,000,000 the Estimate.

The estimates for the next fiscal year, as laid before Congress, call for over $300,000,000, of which a little more than a third part are required to pay the interest on the public debt, the remainder being for the ordinary expenses of the government. The Senate costs over $600,000; the House over $2,500,000, foreign intercourse, over $1,000,000, the mints and assay offices, over $750,000, Territorial governments, nearly $250,000; the collection of internal revenue and of customs, $6,000,000 apiece; the military establishment, $31,000,000; the navy, $19,000,000, the Indians, $5,500,000; postal expenses, the same amount over and above the revenues, the lighthouse service, more than $1,500,000; the Government Printing Office, nearly $2,000,000; refundment of war expenses to States, $3,000,000, the storm signal service less than $200,000, Department salaries $5,500,000, and the federal judiciary nearly $4,000,000. A large number of other objects absorb the balance and such special appropriations as are made during the session are not embraced in the estimates of $300,000,000. The Appropriation bill for legislative, executive and judicial expenses, reported to the House to-day, indicates sharp work with the estimates on the part of the House Committee, but as this is the yearly practice with that committee no great anxiety has been created by its pruning operations, as by settled custom the Senate will restore the reduced items pretty nearly to their original size, and the House, through a conference committee, will finally concur. It is, however, apparent to all that if Mr. Dawes' committee is to reduce the revenue by lightening internal taxation and the tariff, the expenses must be reduced also, and not everybody or everything down for a good thing in the estimates can keep what they have now or are hoping to get.

Proposal to Reduce the Staff of the Army.

Senator Wilson has at last consented to put through the Senate a bill repealing the law of 1869 for the gradual reduction of the staff of the army, but there is not the slightest probability that the bill or any other of the same tenor will pass the House. The line and staff fight in the army despite Sherman's contrary assurance to Admiral Porter is as bitter as the late naval war on the same subject; but the opponents occupy relatively different positions, it being the line, and not the staff of the army, that is complaining of the monopoly of rank, pay, sinecures and the other good things of the public service by the staff. The combatant ranks of the regular army, which in 1866, after the war was over, were raised by the joint folly of Wilson and Schenck to a war footing are just recovering from a short and severe return to a peace establishment, and the line officers do not fancy the idea of the staff, which is almost as large as before the decrease of the line, piling up their rank and pecuniaries still higher. The more prudent staff officers, anxious to keep what they have, are counselling compromise, but every other staff officer hoping for a step in rank and every outsider expecting one of the lower places is unable to see the wisdom of the first suggestion. When the matter comes up in the House General Butler will lead in a furious onslaught upon the staff.

The Guerriere and the Remains of General Anderson.

United States steamer Guerriere, detached from the European squadron and on her way to the United States is expected at Norfolk on the 25th instant. The remains of General Robert Anderson will be landed at Norfolk and received with naval and military honors. Captain Thomas H. Stevens, who was in command of the Guerriere at the time she ran aground near Lookout, will be court martialed or acquitted of duty.

The work of both houses progresses very slowly except that of the Committee of Appropriations, which under Mr. Garfield's lead has made commendable progress in the preparation of the bills. The Committee on Naval Affairs, composed of some hopeless wranglers, has not yet reported a naval bill. The Committee on Foreign Relations, with Senator Sumner in charge, is still in a state of chaos. Senator Freeman Clarke, who is a member of the committee, is in Europe and actively engaged in the Alabama business. Senator Sumner is now in Washington, but is not able to do much in the way of business, owing to his illness. The Senate Committee on Commerce, with Senator Chandler in charge, is in a state of chaos. Senator Chandler is in Europe and Senator Sumner is

THE COURTS.

Interesting Proceedings in the New York and Brooklyn Courts.

Alleged Violation of the Internal Revenue Law—The Yorkville Police Justiceship—Action to Recover on a Sale of Oil—The Dock Commissioners' Injunction—Decisions—The Burke-Gardner Case—Business in the General Sessions.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

One of the Mormon Alleged Murderers. Hosea Stout, Appeals to the Court on the Ground that the Grand Jury in Salt Lake Was Illegally Constituted—The "Saint" Upsetting the Old View as to the United States' Jurisdiction in the Territory.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1872.

No. 478. Hosea Stout vs. The People of the United States in the Territory of Utah—Error to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah.—Stout was arrested by the Marshal of the Territory in October last, under the authority of a warrant issued from the District Court of the Third district, purporting to be based upon an indictment found by a grand jury of the Territory, charging him with the crime of murder, committed in 1857. The Grand Jury by whom the indictment was found was composed of twenty-two men, selected by the Marshal, in obedience to an open venire, issued by order of the Court. There was in force at the time a law of the Territory on the subject of the selection of jurors, grand and petit, providing that lists shall be made out in the several counties by boards of county officers at stated periods, and that the names of persons to constitute jury panels shall, as required, be selected from these lists by lot. In the procurement of the panel by which this indictment was found it is charged that the provisions of this law were intentionally disregarded, and the selection was made from the inhabitants of the Territory at the discretion of the Marshal.

The accused upon his arrest was advised that the proceedings were illegal and the indictment and warrant invalid, and applied to the Supreme Court of the Territory for a writ of habeas corpus, and in the application stated the above facts. The Court refused the application, basing its refusal upon the ground that the Grand Jury had been properly constituted under the act of Congress providing that in the discretion of the Court the venire shall issue to the United States Marshal, and holding that the law of the Territory prescribing a mode, and directing that the venire shall be issued by the clerk and to a Territorial marshal are not binding upon the district courts of the Territory. It is here contended that by the organic act, which is, in fact, the constitution of the Territory, the legislative power of the Territory is extended to the procuring of the panels of jurors by the following clause.—"That the legislative power of said Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act." The law called in question, it is urged, is therefore valid and binding upon the courts, for it cannot be said to be inconsistent with the constitution or any of the provisions of the act.

C. J. Hillyer for plaintiff in error; Attorney General Williams and Assistant Attorney General Hill for the government.

No. 154—County of Pendleton, Ky., vs. Amy. Error to the Circuit Court for Kentucky.—The declaration in this cause was founded upon bonds and coupons issued by the Court in payment of a subscription to the capital stock of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company. A demurrer was interposed showing that Amy was not the owner, holder or bearer of the coupons; that he was a citizen of Kentucky, and therefore could not maintain an action against a county of this State in the federal Court; that there was no authority conferred by law upon the County Court of Pendleton county to make the bonds and coupons nor to subscribe the stock for which they were issued, and that certain officers of the Court were therefore without authority to act, and that the whole transaction was void. The plea was overruled, and the case comes here, where the same points are further argued.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Selling Unstamped Cigars.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. José Jumquard and Frank Nichols.—The defendants, who are Spaniards, were arrested on a charge of selling unstamped cigars in Delancey street. It is alleged against them that they had large pockets in their coats, specially made for the purpose, stuffed with cigars. They were held in $500 bail each for examination.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 1.

An Oil Transaction of Slightly Slippery Character.

Before Judge Van Brunt.

C. Hartsmith vs. E. P. Millikin & Co.—This is an action brought to recover $6,098 96, with interest from the 6th of February, 1869, for oil sold to the defendants jointly with W. H. Parsons. The oil was sold, as claimed by the plaintiff, by Chambers Bros., as brokers. It is further claimed that a note or draft promised in payment was never given, and hence the bringing of the present suit. For the defence it is alleged that the sale was not a joint sale, but to Parsons indirectly, and made by Chambers Bros. as principals. An investigation was had in the matter in the New York Produce Exchange and the defendants were expelled from the Board. The case is still on.

Richard H. Huntley for plaintiff and Messrs. Nye and Patterson for defendants.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 2.

The Yorkville Police Justiceship.

Before Judge Brady.

Murray vs. Coulter.—The beginning of the end begins to show itself in this prolonged litigation. The defence having concluded, witnesses were called yesterday on behalf of the plaintiff in rebuttal.

John A. Kennedy, ex-Police Superintendent, testified that Judge Coulter called at Police Headquarters on the morning succeeding the charter election, held December 7, 1869, and that they two had a conversation regarding the vote for Police Justice; he told Coulter he was beat.

Joseph P. Huggins, proprietor of Lovejoy's Hotel in 1869, testified that Mr. Coulter and several others came to the hotel on the 8th of December; that Mr. Coulter entered a fictitious name on the register and engaged a room; that after staying there awhile he asked for a room with a grate fire in it, the previous room being heated with steam; that the room was changed as desired, and that the party remained in the latter room about two hours, when they went away.

John T. Abbott, clerk in Lovejoy's Hotel at the time, corroborated the testimony of Mr. Huggins.

A. V. Jennison testified that it was good sleighing on December 8, 1869, and that Central Park on this day was filled with sleighs. This was to rebut, inferentially, of course, the evidence of Van Brunt, clerk of Judge Coulter, that he was out riding all that day with his wife, in a light buggy, in the Park.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

The Injunction Against the Dock Commissioners.

Before Judge Barrett.

The Court was occupied nearly all day yesterday hearing the argument upon this matter, the full particulars of which were published in yesterday's HERALD.

Mr. Christopher Fine, representing Messrs. Williams & Morrison, owners and occupants of the slip and bulkhead between piers 34 and 35 North River, and Messrs. Black & Allen, occupying as a dumping ground the slip between piers 38 and 39 North River, made a lengthy and able argument, occupying nearly three hours. His main points were—First, that the distinction between private and public wharves for bulkheads has always existed; second, that the corporation has no rights to the wharves or piers, &c., or to the water in front thereof, or the land under water, except such as it acquired under the Dongan Charter of 1686 and the Montgomerie Charter of 1730, and [illegible] the present charter of 1870. [illegible] that whatever rights the corporation [illegible] wharfage property [illegible] grantors of the plaintiffs and those [illegible] [illegible]

such property have continued and been enjoyed by the plaintiffs and those under whom they claim title since the 14th day of December, 1797, adversely to the corporation and to all other parties; and that the cases were proper cases for the interposition of the equity powers of the Court.

Mr. John E. Parsons, representing Messrs. Stacom & Cohen, owners of buildings on the bulkhead adjoining the Hoboken ferry, and Mr. Coder, owner of a barge stationed, here followed in a like prolonged and cogent argument for his clients. He claimed that the Legislature had no authority to confer on the Dock Commissioners the power they claim to exercise over the property of these parties. He cited a suit brought against the city by Milwaukee and carried to the United States Supreme Court and there decided in favor of the plaintiffs which, he claimed, embodied precisely similar features to the present case. He urged further that his clients were sought to be deprived of vested rights under the ordinances of the Corporation, that the Dock Commissioners was a subordinate department, and that the act creating them gave them no power to destroy buildings.

Mr. A. R. Lawrence, Jr., appearing for Messrs. Peck & Wardell, occupying the bulkhead at the foot of Spring street, just entered on his argument when the Court adjourned. He will finish his argument this morning, after which he will be followed by Mr. Richard O'Gorman, Corporation Counsel, and Messrs. Henry H. Anderson and Calvin, representing the Dock Commissioners.

Receiver of the Central Savings Bank.

The Court yesterday appointed Isaac T. Smith receiver of the Central Savings Bank on his filing $15,000 bonds.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Barlow.

Percy vs. Browne.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted.

Henderson vs. Hill.—Motion denied.

Schanch vs. Romain.—Order granted.

Rosse vs. The Mutual Life Insurance Company.—Same.

Sisslemann vs. Lang.—Motion granted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

The Burke-Gardner Case—Motion to Advance—Lawyers and Reporters.

Before Judge Loew.

Virginia C. Burke, Executrix, &c., vs. Ira C. Gardner et al., Impleaded.—This is the well-known Burke-Gardner case, which created such excitement in this city about two years ago, and came before the Court on plaintiff's motion to advance the cause on the calendar. Mr. A. H. H. Dawson appeared on behalf of Mrs. Burke, who was not present herself in Court, and Mr. Andrews, of the firm of Beebe, Donohue & Cooke, appeared to oppose the motion.

On behalf of the defendants Mr. Andrews claimed that the case was one of persecution on the part of the plaintiff, who had used every means within her power to oppress, annoy and harass the defendants.

Mr. Dawson, for Mrs. Burke, contended that a more righteous suit had never been prosecuted, and delivered quite a lengthy address, in the course of which he recapitulated the already well known history of the case, showing how Mr. Alexander had been possessed of something like $60,000 when he went to board in the defendant's family; his subsequent sickness; how he was kept in his bedroom to which even the servant girl employed in the Gardner family was denied access; his subsequent death; the denial by defendant that he possessed any property, and the tracing by the plaintiff of sums of $2,2.0, $1,200, $100 and various amounts, of the aggregate, making together nearly thirteen thousand dollars, a large portion of which is now securable, *pendente lite* in the hands of the trust company.

At the close of Mr. Dawson's address Mr. Andrews complimented the gentleman upon his effort, and said he had no doubt that it would be found *verbatim* in the newspapers next morning.

Mr. Dawson said that it was just possible that it might find its way into print, but that if it did it would be without any influence on his part. He was quite certain that reporters were in all cases the best judges of what interested the public. He never used any attempts to secure publication, either pecuniary or otherwise, but he would say to the gentleman representing the defence that if he (Dawson) made such addresses as he (Andrews) made he would recommend him to fee the reporters liberally *not* to publish them. (Hilarious laughter.)

After some farther discussion the Court took the papers, reserving its decision; but there is no doubt that the motion will be granted, as it is one solely within the judicial discretion, and certainly should be granted. Mrs. Burke, a stranger in the city and finding her way alone, and under embarrassing circumstances against numerous adversaries, has enlisted many friends in her own behalf, and the sooner the case comes to trial the sooner the defendants will be rid of its annoyances if her case is not valid and good upon its merits.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Loew.

New York Life Insurance Company vs. Alger.—See memoranda for counsel.

Murphy vs. Carpenter.—Motion to continue injunction granted.

By Judge Larremore.

Stuyvesant vs. Hausel.—See memoranda for counsel.

MARINE COURT—PART 3.

Decisions.

By Judge Joachimsen.

Heim vs. Rodman.—Case resettled; on file in Clerk's office.

Snow vs. Jones.—Judgment for plaintiff, $71 40 and costs, and $10 allowance.

Doran vs. Manix.—Judgment for defendant, with costs and $25 allowance.

Kurzman vs. Hoffman.—Judgment for plaintiff for $154 86 and costs and $25 allowance.

Whytal vs. Shaw.—Judgment for plaintiff for $49 88 and for defendant for costs.

Rymer vs. Wilson.—Referred by consent.

Remheimer vs. Aaron.—Judgment for plaintiff, by stipulation.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

FOUND GUILTY AND REMANDED FOR SENTENCE.

The trial of William Marx, commenced on Tuesday, occupied the whole of yesterday, and resulted in the conviction of the prisoner for an assault on a little girl named Louisa Mader. Assistant District Attorney Sullivan during the progress of the trial offered to prove that at the time Marx swore he was in Michigan, in 1856, that he was at Sing Sing Prison serving out a term for burglary, but Mr. Spencer objected, and as the prosecuting officer was bound by the answer which the accused gave to his question, the Recorder, with characteristic impartiality, sustained the objection and excluded the proof. After the jury had rendered a verdict of guilty Mr. Sullivan stated that he had three witnesses in court who positively identified Marx as the man who pleaded guilty to burglary in the General Sessions in April, 1855, and who was also charged with arson. At the request of counsel the Recorder remanded Marx for sentence.

BURGLARIES AND LARCENIES.

John Kelly pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, in entering the premises of James Gilligan, on the 28th of November, and stealing $39 worth of property. Three years in the State Prison was the sentence of the Court.

Thomas Johnson pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, the charge being that on the 30th of December he removed the slide on the companion way of the schooner White Rock and stole a silver watch from James M. Lafferty. The Recorder sentenced the prisoner to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Elizabeth Taylor, charged with stealing a fur cape and other articles, valued at $150, from Josephine Patterson, on the 30th of December, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Sing Sing Prison for two years.

William Wilson pleaded guilty to grand larceny in stealing gas fixtures and clothing, worth $150, on the 26th of November, from Louis A. Grass. His Honor sent him to the State Prison for eighteen months.

John Stinson and John Vanderwater (youths) pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, the allegation being that on the [illegible] inst. they attempted to enter the tea store of W. H. Sackett & Co., 443 East Houston street. Stinson was sent to the School ship and Vanderwater to the Juvenile Asylum.

Lawrence Dorsay, jointly indicted with John Dougherty, charged with stealing a box of [illegible] [illegible] belonging to the [illegible] Railroad Company on the [illegible] of November, was placed on trial. As the testimony (which was strictly circumstantial) was the same against Dorsay upon which Dougherty was acquitted last month, the Recorder directed the jury to render a verdict of not guilty.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.—Nos. 60, 61, 62, [illegible] 66, 67.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge Barrett.—Nos. 78, [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

7787, 7788, 7791, 7782, 7793, 7741, 7795, 7798, 7798. Part 2—Held by Judge Gross.—Nos. 7317, 7759, 7799, 7476, 7500, 7891, 7804, 7703, 7806, 7808, 7807, 7408, 7809, 7810, 7811. Part 3—Held by Judge Joachimsen.—Nos. 8408, 7972, 7627, 8416, 8485, 8061, 8062, 8413, 8623.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Damages for Malicious Prosecution.

Before Judge Tappen.

James T. Tapscott vs. John Clancy.—The plaintiff in this case, which was reported in the HERALD of yesterday, sued to recover damages for malicious prosecution. The defendant caused his arrest on the charge of stealing cows. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $200.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Laying Sewers in Unopened Streets.

Before Judge Pratt.

In the Matter of the Application to Open Baltic street, from Nostrand to Rochester avenue.—The Water Board petitioned the Court to have Baltic and other streets opened for the purpose of constructing a sewer. The case came up yesterday, when counsel for the opposition argued that under the statute opening of streets is a power vested in the Common Council of the city, who can only exercise it on petition of the property owners; but under the eighth section of the act creating the Water Board it is provided that if it is found by the Water Board to be necessary to construct a sewer through an unopened street in order to afford an outlet for other sewerage they may apply to the Court for an order to open the streets. Sewers having been already constructed, the necessity of now constructing them cannot be alleged as a ground for opening the streets against the will of the property owners, and if it could be the facts in this case show that there is no need of the sewer in order to drain any part of the city. If, under the pretence of the sewer being necessary for this portion of the street itself, they can open a street then on the same pretence they could open any street against the wishes of the property owners, and so practically take away the power of street opening from the Common Council and thereby render nugatory the provision of the law, which requires the consent of the property owners as a preliminary.

Suit to Recover Property.

Sarah Graham vs. Daniel H. McDonald and Others.—The plaintiff brings suit to recover twenty lots of ground on Albany, Troy and Rochester avenues, the defendant McDonald holding the reversion of the premises and the other defendants having a life estate thereof. The property is a portion of that owned by Prince Graham, a darkey, during his lifetime, and the plaintiff claims to be his widow, his first and only legal wife.

On the part of the defence it is denied that plaintiff is the widow. Prince Graham was banished in 1819 for participating in a slave insurrection in South Carolina, and after his return married three wives, one of whom is still living. Case on.

A Staten Island Gas Difficulty.

Samuel Marsh, Jr., vs. The Board of Supervisors of Richmond County and Others.—This was an application for an injunction restraining the Board from granting vouchers for payment of a claim of the Richmond County Gas Company. The allegation is that the contract for supplying the town of Middleton with gas was obtained through fraud and extends over a longer period than the County Auditor had a right to make it. The Town Auditors will not audit the bill for 1870, and the Company have applied to the Supervisors.

The Court granted a temporary injunction and made it returnable on Saturday, the 27th inst., at ten o'clock A. M.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR.

CITY COURT.—Nos. 218, 177, 112, 244, 255, 259, 184, 175, 297, 229, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 280, 281, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 289, 290, 70, 294, 291, 292.

THE CHARTER AND THE COURTS.

The Recent Alarm About the Jurisdiction of the Court of Oyer and Terminer—What Judge Ingraham Has to Say About It—A Recent Decision.

The endeavor to raise a sensational alarm by a contemporary as to the jurisdiction of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in the trial of criminal cases since the passage of the charter of 1870 is fairly met and completely disposed of by the following decision of Judge Ingraham, in the case of "O'Kell vs. The People," given several days ago:—

IN SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—*William O'Kell vs. The People, &c.*—The plaintiff in error was tried and convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for larceny of certain bonds and for receiving the same, knowing them to have been stolen. He was convicted of the latter charge. The first objection is to the sufficiency of the evidence given by Imbrie as to the bonds bought by him being the same given to Van Orden by the prisoner.

After disposing of this objection the Judge proceeded to consider the next point raised:—

The remaining objection is to the jurisdiction of the Oyer and Terminer, as organized during the trial of the prisoner.

By the original charter of New York the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen were made Justices assigned of Oyer and Terminer. An act passed in 1847, chapter 280, section 84, provided that the Courts of Oyer and Terminer of the county of New York should be composed of a Justice of the Supreme Court and any two of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen.

By the act entitled "An act further to amend the charter of the city," passed April 11, 1853, section 6, it was provided that no Alderman should thereafter sit or act as Judge in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

By an act supplementary to the last cited act, passed June 14, 1853, section 3, it was provided that thereafter Courts of Oyer and Terminer in and for said city may be held by a Justice of the Supreme Court, and that all the powers and jurisdiction appertaining by law to such Courts shall be possessed and exercised by such Judge.

In the act to amend the charter passed April 14, 1857, the same provisions were repeated, that no Alderman should sit or act as Judge of the Oyer and Terminer, and that Courts of Oyer and Terminer for the city and county of New York might be held by a Justice of the Supreme Court. (Section 48.)

All the acts above cited are by their titles repealed by the 120th section of the act to reorganize the local government of the city of New York, passed April 5, 1870, except the act passed in 1847. The repeal of these statutes designating what Judge should hold the Oyer and Terminer in New York is relied on in behalf of the prisoner as showing that the Court was not properly organized when the prisoner was tried; and, therefore, that the conviction was illegal. It is clear that the words of this repealing clause are sufficient, if construed literally, to repeal the whole of these statutes. But there are considerations connected with the subjects matter of the repealing act that will justify a different conclusion. It does not follow because the repeal is general that the whole act is to be repealed; whether an act professing to repeal or interfere with the provisions of a former law is to operate as a total, a partial, or temporary repeal is a question of construction. (Potter's Dwarris on Statutes, 158.) The word repeal is to be used in a limited sense and not to be taken as absolute, if it appeared on the face of the whole act to be used in a limited sense. (15 East, 553.) In this case the whole scope of the act was to provide for the local government of New York. Nothing was contained in the act on the subject of the courts, nor providing for their organization. There is nothing in the whole act which relates to any other subject than the government of the city. The proper construction of this repealing clause is that it was intended to repeal everything inconsistent with or relating to the government of the city as there provided for. There is another view of this question which seems to me to be entitled to much weight in its decision. Statutes should be so construed as to give effect to every part; and where one interpretation of any part of it would nullify another part, while a different one would give effect to the whole, the latter should prevail. This act which contains the repeal is a local act; the repealing clause is to affect a State court organized under the constitution, and is not local. If the repeal is construed as affecting this Court of Oyer and Terminer it would have the effect of rendering nugatory the whole of the act which relates to local matters (see People vs. Mollana, 15 N. Y., 61; People vs. Supervisors, &c., 43 N. Y., 13 23), while if the repeal is limited to the matters connected with the city government the whole act can stand. Where such must be the effect I think the Court is fully justified in thus limiting the effect of the repealing clause. Such a construction should be followed, although it seems to be contrary to the letter, where it is within the intention of the makers. (15 J. R., 381, 3 Cowen, 89.)

But it is contended that the constitution, which directs that a Justice of the Supreme Court may preside in courts of Oyer and Terminer in any county, does not prohibit the Legislature from adding other judges to that court. See section 7 of amended article. Admitting that to be the proper construction of the word "preside" as there used, still, legislation would be necessary to provide such other judges. (People vs. Mayor, &c., 25 Wend. [illegible]) The only ground on which it is claimed that there are other judges who should sit in Oyer and Terminer is that the repeal of the various acts authorizing the Court to be held by the Justice of the Supreme Court revived the provision of the Revised Statutes and the act of 1847, which designate other judges for that purpose.

The answer to that is, that the act of 1857, as well as the provisions of the Revised Statutes on that subject, designating [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

on trial, and the judgment should be affirmed.

A MAN KILLED ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.

Excitement in the Neighborhood.

[illegible] Mr. Richard White, a man [illegible] years of age, and a native of England, was crushed by a [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Captain Bennett, of the [illegible] [illegible] a strong force of police to preserve order and keep the track clear.

THE MURDERER SULLIVAN.

He is Declared Hopelessly Insane—Governor Hoffman Directs That He Be Removed to the State Lunatic Asylum at Auburn—Resume of the Murder, the Trial, the Conviction and Sentence of the Unfortunate Man.

Lawrence Sullivan, the murderer of John O'Brien, has at last been pronounced insane, and will to-day be removed from the Tombs, where he has been confined nearly two years, to the State Lunatic Asylum, at Auburn.

As the circumstances connected with the case of this unfortunate man have from the first attracted more than ordinary interest, a *resumé* of them may not be uninteresting.

On the 13th of June, 1870, Sullivan, who had for a long time been on very unfriendly terms with his wife, returned to his home, No. 1 Whitehall street, and at once began abusing his family. His mother-in-law interfered in behalf of her daughter, and, taking up a large stick of wood, struck Sullivan several times on the head and breast, whereupon he began belaboring the old lady about the head and shoulders with an umbrella. Hearing the disturbance two or three of the neighbors ran to separate the combatants, and one of them—John O'Connor—took hold of Sullivan and pulled him out of the room, to the head of the stairs, where was standing John O'Brien. As the two came out

O'BRIEN REMONSTRATED WITH SULLIVAN

for having beaten his mother-in-law. Words ensued, and some of the witnesses said O'Brien struck Sullivan and then went up stairs. In a moment or two Sullivan ran up after him, carrying in his hand a large knife. Going into the room he saw O'Brien sitting in a chair and approaching him, said, "I will kill you, you son of a b——," stabbing O'Brien three times as he spoke. He then made his escape, but was arrested during the evening. Sullivan had always been known as a quarrelsome and very intemperate man. During the examination before the Coroner he becoming enraged at a Mrs. Buckley, one of the witnesses against him, seized hold of the chair upon which he had been sitting and attempted to strike her with it.

On the 20th of June he was committed to the Tombs by Coroner Schirmer, the jury having found that O'Brien came to his death at his hands. From the first he was ugly and crabbed towards the keepers, and refused to talk freely with any of them. On the 15th of December of the same year he was

PLACED ON TRIAL

in the Court of General Sessions, Recorder Hackett presiding. During the progress of this trial the defence placed Mr. Samuel R. Wells, the phrenologist, on the stand, for the purpose of establishing the fact that the prisoner's head was so poorly balanced that he was subject to the control of his animal impulses to such an extent that his will would have no power, and that, therefore, he could not be responsible for his action. Mr. Wells said "he was an expert in regard to what caused insanity, temporary or otherwise, by the delineation of the character or by the organization as a whole. From the evidence of the prisoner himself in his own behalf, to which he had listened, he should regard him as an imbecile rather than an insane man; I should say that a very slight provocation would quite unbalance him, as he is but an unfortunately or illy developed person; he is

A CHILD WITH A MAN'S BODY."

The Court excluded Mr. Wells' testimony. After an able charge by the Recorder the case was given to the jury, who, without leaving their seats and without a moment's hesitation, returned a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree, as charged in the indictment." This was the first instance in the memory of Mr. Vandevoort, the venerable Clerk of the Court, where a jury rendered a verdict in a capital case without retiring to their room.

When asked what he had to say why judgment of death should not be pronounced against him, Sullivan responded as follows:—"I have everything to say. I demand a trial right on the spot in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. I don't want to take any advantage of the law in the world. I did not want to do anything to O'Brien contrary to what I would do to any man here. I did not owe him any spite. O'Brien knocked me down and struck me two strokes on the cheek. If I can be found guilty of murder in the first degree, then there is no law in the United States."

THE SENTENCE.

Recorder HACKETT, in passing sentence, said:—"Sullivan, a more wanton and brutal murder has never passed under my observation after thirty years' experience in matters of this kind. You have been most righteously convicted. The closing duty of this Court is to direct that you shall be taken hence to the City Prison, from whence you came, and on the 20th of January (Friday), between the hours of ten and two, you be hanged by the neck until you are dead."

From the time this sentence was passed upon him Sullivan seemed to become insane. When taken back to the prison he steadfastly refused to touch food, and was at times quite ugly and even violent. He would not speak a word to a soul save his mother and wife, both of whom came frequently to see him. At one time so violent was his conduct that it was found necessary to remove him to one of the padded cells, lest he should

BEAT HIS BRAINS OUT

against the stone wall of his own. After a while, however, he became more quiet and no longer refused to eat the food given him, although he still refused to speak to or even notice any of the prison officials or his brother prisoners. Shortly before the arrival of the day for his execution his counsel obtained a stay of proceedings in his case. After considerable delay application was made to the Governor for the appointment of a

COMMISSION DE LUNATICO INQUIRENDO,

and after still greater delay this request was complied with, and Drs. Mosher, Brown and White were the three medical experts selected. These gentlemen in December last visited the unfortunate man, but, like most others, were unable to induce him to speak. After a thorough examination, during which they obtained whatever information they could from the prison officials, particularly those who had been thrown in close contact with him, they made a report to the Governor declaring it to be their opinion that the prisoner was hopelessly insane. In accordance with this report Governor Hoffman last Wednesday issued an order for the removal of Sullivan to the State Lunatic Asylum at Auburn. Sheriff Brennan received the order the afternoon of the day upon which it was issued, and will this morning see that its provisions are carried into effect.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, BROOKLYN.

This excellent institution, which is situated in Dean street, has worked admirably in the cause of charity since its organization. Last year there were 183 out-door patients treated there, and there are now seventeen females under medical care remaining. A lying-in department is being fitted out for the use of those who may require the shelter and charity which the hospital accords to homeless women. The following named ladies have been chosen officers of the institution for the year 1872:—Directresses—First, Mrs. E. L. Lowe; second, Mrs. H. D. Ostermoor; third, Mrs. McIlne; Treasurer, Sister Emiliana, assisted by Sisters Mary Mars, Ann Frances, Anastasia and Mary Erben; Mr. Daniel Byrne, Secretary, and Mrs. J. E. Berhard, Recording Secretary.

The managers are Mrs. William Dermoth, Mrs. John Collins, Mrs. H. D. Ostermoor, Mrs. H. Lamarche, Mrs. Dr. Byrne, Mrs. C. S. Bryce, Mrs. John Coney, Mrs. Judge Pratt, Mrs. M. Hennesser, Mrs. William McLaughlin, Mrs. Hooley, Mrs. Thomas Kinsella, Mrs. Edward Freel, Mrs. E. Lewis Lowe, Mrs. Michels, Mrs. James McIlne, Mrs. Walter Lockwood, Mrs. Pinckney, Mrs. Charles Higgins, Mrs. General Newton, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Daniel Byrne, Mrs. J. E. Berhard, Miss Bush.

Subscriptions to the amount of $576 were received during the past year, and a balance of $495 yet remains to the credit of the hospital. A committee has been empowered to memorialize the Legislature for assistance, which cannot justly be denied so noble and praiseworthy an institution.

PUGILISM.

The Boston *Herald* gives the following statement of a pugilistic encounter that took place down East quite recently:—

The quiet town of Topsfield has had a sensation in the shape of a good square prize fight, in which the price, and the community is much scandalized thereat. The principals, Ira Goodwin and Charles Baxter, had a feud which dated back over two years, at which time Goodwin, who is a large fellow, gave Baxter, who is a lighter weight, a severe beating. The latter has been nursing his wrongs, determined to avenge them, and has lately been undergoing a process of training and [illegible]. Last Thursday he sent a challenge to Goodwin [illegible] two rods in a [illegible] field near the [illegible] prepared for the [illegible]. The fight, which was witnessed by quite a number of persons, lasted twenty-two minutes, and the result was that Goodwin was most severely and effectually punished by his light but well-[illegible] [illegible]. Goodwin was [illegible] to throw up the sponge; the two then shook hands and the feud was ended.

NAVIGATION OF LONG ISLAND SOUND.—The Greenpoint [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Greenpoint. Nowhere, [illegible] large a [illegible] [illegible] commerce of Long Island [illegible] passage [illegible] expense as there, the subject is really one of importance, and should be duly presented.

THE BANK THAT HAS NOT BROKEN.

The Run Increasing, but the People Less Excited—More Rapid Payments—A Manufactory of Federal Currency Draws Upon—The President Hopes to End the Run on Saturday and Have Cash to Loan to the Deserving Poor.

The excitement among the creditors of the Third Avenue Savings Bank does not seem to abate in the least, so far as numbers are concerned. Indeed, there is an increase. At ten o'clock yesterday morning there were within its walls 114 persons who had entered upon tickets issued the previous evening, and 160 lined the walks without, waiting for the huge doors to swing inward and admit them to a nearer view of the cords of greenbacks that enthusiasts had located within the brick walls. Ten o'clock—the hour for which scores had long yearned—was indicated upon the dial by the regulator, when there was a creaking of rusty hinges, a movement of the door, simultaneous with the appearance of several policemen, and President Lyon, who acted as a guard. There was at once great relief depicted upon every countenance, and the excited mass of humanity swayed to and fro in vain endeavors for admission. Finally twenty-one reached the goal within and the doors were shut in the faces of 139 men, women and children. Many turned away in disgust, while others, with mutterings of disapproval and fear, hugged the stone pillars and iron railings so tightly that the frost was forced to vacate in their favor. Payment commenced at ten and continued without interruption during the five hours of the day. At eleven o'clock the porter posted up the sign—"There are as many inside the bank as can be paid before three o'clock," &c. The crowd looked at the sign, then peered through the windows, and one by one they fell out of line and with fear and mortification slowly walked away. Some there were, brave women and men, who defied the cold, who could not accept the logic of the sign and clung tenaciously to their places until the doors were closed at three.

A careful count gives the following as a very accurate statement of the business of yesterday:—

Outside at ten A. M.	160
Inside (admitted on tickets)	114
Total present at ten A. M. (slight increase)	174
Admitted on ticket	114
Paid of the above	94
Unpaid	20
Admitted without ticket	35
Tickets issued for this morning	55

There were in the hands of the seventy-four persons paid about twelve extra books, making total books paid about 106. In the custody of fifty-five to whom tickets were issued there were twenty-two extra books, which swell the payments set for to-day to seventy-seven. A countryman, who holds ticket thirty-four, and who will be paid about one o'clock to-day, will draw on ten or twelve books.

When the tellers had ceased paying for the day Mr. Dis. Spenser, of the bank, mounted a chair and addressed the fifty-five within.

"You will each receive, as you pass the paying teller, a ticket numbered. They will be numbered in the order in which you now stand in line. These tickets you will present at the side door between nine and half-past nine and ten in the morning. If you present them after ten o'clock, when the doors are opened, they will be useless and holders of them will have to take their places in the line without. If any of you are so unfortunate as to hold high numbers that cannot be reached to-morrow, we shall be highly grateful and flattered to see your genial faces at any future time, especially if accompanied by large rolls of greenbacks, which will be carefully handled by our dispenser of the root of all evil to the timid ones who want to draw out. At the conclusion of Mr. Spenser's speech the depositors gave him three cheers and a hip, hip, hurrah, and quietly filed out into the street. The people who besieged the bank yesterday appear to be less excited, but the number is on the increase daily. Many of them, however, are persons who have already drawn the principal and now seek the possession of their interest. At three o'clock Messrs. Lyon and Green arrived from down town with nearly a bushel of greenback currency, and they declare that their "factory" has not yet been taxed to its utmost capacity to supply the demand. Mr. Lyon expresses the belief that the run will end with this week, when he promised to loan money out of his own pocket to poor depositors with which to open accounts. As there are over ten thousand depositors still unpaid, and as the Legislature has called for a critical examination of the institution, Mr. Lyon's expectations may not be realized quite so soon as he anticipates.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

Weekly Meeting of the Board—The Finance Report—Comptroller Green Denounced.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Docks, held yesterday, repairs were ordered on the bulkhead between piers 19 and 20 North River and on the platform and piers 34, 35, 36 and 37 North River. Piers 21 and 33 North River not to exceed $100 each. The lessees of pier No. 4 were fined $50 each day for obstructing the pier.

The Auditing Committee reported as follows:—

Balance December 30	$48,311 22
Rent received	37,075 14
Interest on deposits	337 50
Received from Comptroller	200,000 00
Total	$275,823 96
Disbursements, salaries, &c.	48,163 01
Checks drawn	50,943 64
To City Chamberlain	37,075 14
Total	$107,081 79
Balance	168,442 17

ACTION OF THE COMPTROLLER.

Mr. WOOD wished to call up the resolution authorizing the Comptroller to negotiate for the issuing of bonds to the Department of Docks to the extent of $1,000,000.

Mr. AGNEW said that Mr. Green was not in the city.

Mr. HENRY—We are and are attending to our business.

The resolution was called up for consideration.

Speeches were made by Commissioners Wood, Henry and Agnew condemning the action of the Comptroller, and stating that the Dock Commission was organized at the express wish of the merchants of the city, and that if the work of the Commission was stopped for want of funds the public ought to know where the responsibility rested.

The resolution as to the bonds was reaffirmed.

SUPPOSED POISONING.

On Tuesday morning last Mr. Samuel Hutchings, nearly fifty years of age, a native of this city, and a relative of Surrogate Hutchings, was found, corner of Thirtieth street and Broadway, by an officer of the Twenty-ninth precinct, quite ill and unable to take care of himself. Mr. Hutchings was immediately taken to Bellevue Hospital and placed under the care of Surgeon McBride, to whom he presented many of the symptoms of opium poisoning. Mr. Hutchings failed gradually, and died three hours after admission. Dr. McBride subsequently made a post-mortem examination (twenty-four hours after death) and found the organs in a healthy condition. In the Doctor's opinion death was caused by opium. Wooster Beach, M. D., however, differs with his professional brother in regard to the poisoning, and has serious doubts about death resulting from poison. Mr. Hutchings had long been a man of very intemperate habits—so much so as to incapacitate him from business, and it is possible an excess of drink may have been the principal cause of death. Coroner Keenan will make a further investigation of the matter.

THE OLD MAN OF THE HUDSON.

[From the Hudson (N. Y.) Star, Jan. 15.]

Thomas Fitzgerald, now living with his son at Rhinecliff, in the town of Rhinebeck, was born in the county of Waterford, Ireland, in 1764, and is consequently now 108 years of age. He came to this country in 1831, and has been married twice; by his first wife he had five daughters; two are married and living in Ireland, and the other three are dead. His second wife is now residing with her son in Rondout, and has kept house for him for the last three years, his wife being dead. She is now 100 years old. The old man's occupation has principally been laboring and fishing. He has been a man of temperate habits, though using tobacco, never but once called a doctor, and that on account of a felon on one of his fingers; but once in his life took a dose of salts; never has had the toothache, though he is now fast losing teeth. His hearing is very much impaired, though he still retains his memory. His eyesight is good, and he [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of wood through the year, and during the past year has cut [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of sewing and painting, though not [illegible]. He has two sons in this country [illegible] and the other [illegible] [illegible] grandchildren, [illegible] great grandchildren. It is supposed that he has some great-great grandchildren, although he has lost considerable track of them.

[illegible] with whom he resides, [illegible] [illegible] and would get on [illegible] [illegible] he was a man of [illegible] [illegible] unquestionably one of the oldest if not the oldest man in America.

ROBBERY IN BAXTER STREET.

Last Tuesday night [illegible] of 42 Baxter street, was robbed of [illegible] linen of the value of $30, [illegible] of the value of $25, one shawl of [illegible] $5, a muff and victorine [illegible] two silver watches valued at [illegible] $ worth of property. She could [illegible] the thieves were until [illegible] a friend of hers informed her [illegible] and William Whitaker had [illegible] had taken the things. She [illegible] these two gentlemen arrested and taken to the Tombs Police Court, where Judge Hogan locked them up in default of bail.

THE LAWSUIT OF THE PERIOD.

A Widow of Forty-eight Sues an Old Man for Breach of Promise.

A Proposal and Its Acceptance While the Defendant's Wife is Living—He Jilts the Plaintiff After His Wife Dies and Weds Another—The Trial at Kingston, N. Y.—First Day's Proceedings.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1872.

The peculiar features in the famous case of "Bardell vs. Pickwick," as recorded in Dickens, vol. 1, p. 101, of which courts, jurors and the many thousand intelligent readers of the HERALD are, doubtless, familiar, found its equal, if not its superior in many respects, this morning in the case of

QUIMBY VS. JAMES,

which was called up for adjudication at the session of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, now being held at Kingston, Judge Ingalls presiding.

The case, a most remarkable one, has kept the "society" people of Kingston, Saugerties, and, in fact, the *élite* of the whole county of Ulster, on the *qui vive* for several months past. The high social and religious standing of both the plaintiff and the defendant, their reputed wealth and influence in the community in which they reside, the scandalous disclosures made upon the trial, and, above all, the ancientness of

THE LOVERS

and the strange circumstances surrounding the case, make it one of unusual interest.

So great has been the excitement and feeling in the community that at an early hour this morning the court room was filled to its utmost capacity—the bar, aisles, and in fact every inch of standing room being taken. A large portion of the audience was of the fair sex from Poughkeepsie, Saugerties and Kingston, who, dressed in their rich toilets and bright costumes, presented

A PERFECT GALAXY OF BEAUTY.

After the empanelling of the jury the counsel for the plaintiff laid before them in eloquent terms his client's grievances, alleging that the defendant, James James, of the town of Saugerties, did on or about the month of June, 1868, and since then and prior thereto, enter into an agreement of marriage with the plaintiff, Rachel Ann Quimby, also a resident of Saugerties; that in the month of July, 1868, he gradually grew

DARK AND MYSTERIOUS,

soon treated her with coldness and indifference, and at last refused to make good his marriage contract; that he has since married one Mrs. Margaret Smallhorn, to the damage of the character, feeling and affections of the said plaintiff to the amount of $5,000.

The first witness called in behalf of the prosecution was the plaintiff, Mrs. Rachel Ann Quimby, a widow lady of about fifty years of age, although looking to be many years younger. She wore a black silk dress, velvet cloak and tasty bonnet, presenting a very *recherché* appearance and still retaining traces of having been a most remarkably beautiful woman. She gave her testimony in a clear, fluent manner; but upon her cross-examination, which was a searching and severe one, she became very emotional and at times wept bitterly. She testified as follows:—

I live at Saugerties; was forty-eight years of age last July; I was married to Thomas Edwards in the year 1839; my husband died in 1856; in 1861 I married John Quimby; he died in the spring of 1865, while away from home; the defendant's first wife was Phebe Edwards, a sister of my first husband; she died the later part of April, 1868; she had been insane for five or six years prior to her death; she died from insanity; Mr. James called upon me

A FEW DAYS AFTER HIS WIFE'S DEATH

and talked to me of her death; he said that she had been insane for five or six years, and that she had been dead to him for a long time; he told me that he had always thought a great deal of me, and wanted me to marry him; I gave him to understand that I would do so; at another time he wanted to know if I would marry him secretly, and, for a time, keep the affair quiet; I told him no, he would have to wait a suitable time, as his children would be angry; he said he had been the same as a widower for years and would rather be married now; at another time I was keeping a boarding house, and he told me not to take any more boarders as he would be offended, and that we would soon be married; at another time when he called at my house he was quite excited, and said, "Rachel, Rachel! it appears that you have enemies, but don't worry about it, I will stick to you;" another time he called and said his daughter Maggie had made a row about our marriage, and he said if she did not stop he would get a close carriage and we would be married at once; at another time he called and brought me a ring; it was a plain gold ring and had the price ticket still marked upon it; it was marked $10; I told him a cheaper one would have answered the same purpose; he said he thought I was worth $10; I asked on what finger an engagement ring should be worn; he said on the forefinger, and I must wear it there; at another time he called and said his children were opposed to his marriage with me; I asked him if he was going to be influenced by his children; he said "No"—that if he lived he would fulfil his engagement; he left off coming to see me the later part of July, 1868; I passed by his house afterwards and met him; I asked him why he had not been over to see me and what I had done; he said, "I have nothing against you, Rachel; it is all my children; I want to have a long talk with you and will come over to-night;" I waited and watched for him, but he did not come; he has never been to see me since; he is some older than I am; Mr. James has since married Martha Smallhorn; they were married in the summer of 1869.

Cross-examination—My second husband died in 1865; his name was John Quimby; I had one child by him, a little boy, who died in the spring of 1865; I have three daughters by my first husband; my youngest daughter is twenty years of age.

I AM A GRANDMOTHER;

I now live with my oldest daughter; it was only a few days after the death of Mrs. James that the defendant made me a promise of marriage; three or four weeks after he made me the second proposition of marriage; every time he came to see me he would say, "I will be glad when the time comes for us to be married;" he gave me the ring after the second promise; I have never stated to any one that I was

ENGAGED BEFORE HIS WIFE'S DEATH;

I know Mr. William Torrence; I never so stated to him; I know Mr. Hopkins; I never so stated to him; I did say to them that Mr. James had asked me to remain single and to wait for him; I did say that Mr. James said to me that his wife would not live long, and then he wanted to marry me; Mr. James told me so two years prior to his wife's death; I told him it was wicked for him to talk so; I lived with my second husband about seven years; he was a very dissipated man; I did not separate from him; he went away from home for work; he wandered about from place to place; I heard he was at Catskill; he left home in the spring of 1864 and died in the spring of 1865; I did not attend his funeral; I did not hear of his death till after his burial; I understood that he died in the Poor House in Greene county; as a general thing we lived happily together; we never would have had any quarrels if it had not been for his drinking; I have

BEEN DOWN ON MY KNEES BEFORE HIM

and begged of him to give up his drinking; he did not provide for me at all; I was obliged to support him; I furnished even his clothes; I have not been pregnant since the death of my second husband; I have not had a miscarriage; I knew Mr. William Hanna; he is now dead; he was my brother-in-law; his first wife was my first husband's sister; Mr. Hanna has always been in the habit of calling at my house; he hardly ever called in the evening; he called generally in the day time; have no recollection of his calling at my house after ten o'clock at night; I have taken rides with him and his wife; once I went riding with him alone, but it was at his wife's request; I have never been accused by either of my husbands of improper intimacy with other men; I know John Stinson well; he boarded at my house; he came in the fall of 1864 and stayed till the summer of 1865; Mr. Hanna never came out of my room with his boots off at two or three o'clock in the morning; I never had any improper intercourse with any one either before or since I became a widow;

I HAVE BEEN THROUGH TEMPTATIONS,

but have always remained a virtuous woman; I did make Mr. James a present of a pocket handkerchief while his wife was living; he had made presents to my children; there was nothing said about his giving me the ring in return for the handkerchief; I visited Mr. James' house occasionally; in the rear of his house there is a canal cut through the rocks; the rocks are high and the cut is deep; I never said that it would be a good thing if Mrs. James would jump off those rocks; I did say that if they did not take care she would

JUMP OFF THE ROCKS,

the same as her sister did; I know Mrs. Hardenbergh, of Poughkeepsie; she is a relative of mine; I never told her that I was engaged to Mr. James before his wife's death; I did tell her that Mr. James had told me that he had such a doctor, and the doctor told him that

PHEBE COULD NOT LIVE LONG,

and that he wished me to remain single and to wait for him; I know John Myers; he has called upon me occasionally at my house; I have been out rowing with him on the creek with another lady; I never went with him alone; I have been

OUT BERRY PICKING

with him, but not alone; I was never driven away from Mr. [illegible] house; I never was engaged to Mr. [illegible]

[illegible] Styles, son-in-law of the plaintiff, was next called to the stand, and testified as follows:—I reside in the town of Saugerties; my business is that of engineer of a steamboat; I am son-in-law of the plaintiff; am acquainted with the defendant; I have had conversations with him in relation to the marriage [illegible] I had with him was in [illegible] he was at my house; he wanted me to try and get mother to break up housekeeping and come and live with me; he said he would pay [illegible] for her; he wanted her to [illegible] boarders; he said she had always [illegible] I told him I would not [illegible] at another time he was at my house [illegible] the ring I gave your [illegible] asked me what I thought of it; [illegible] he thought it ought to be [illegible] [illegible] what finger she wore it on; I said on the engagement finger; he said we are to be married [illegible]

[illegible] My mother-in-law was taken [illegible] [illegible] the engagement with Mr. James [illegible] after the death of his wife.

The next witness was the Rev. William Stone of Saugerties, who testified to the reputed wealth of the defendant, and swore that he was the owner of a very large property.

The prosecution then called the plaintiff's daughter, Mrs. Anna Styles, wife of Charles W. Styles, the witness already sworn. She testified substantially the same as her husband. No new facts were elicited. The plaintiff here rested her case, and the Court was adjourned till to-morrow, when the defence will open their case. They will plead, first, that no contract of marriage was ever entered into; second, that if such a contract ever was made it was while the defendant's wife was still living, and hence null and void. They will also claim that the plaintiff is a woman of

UNCHASTE AND IMMORAL

character, which was unknown to the defendant at the time the alleged contract was made, and upon his learning these facts he was [illegible] in breaking off such engagement, if one was ever made. It is expected that the testimony to be introduced to-morrow will be of the most damaging character.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

4 PRINCE ST., NEWS DEPOT.—A MIDDLE-AGED woman as cook in a private family or to take charge of an invalid; no objections to go a short distance in the country.

38 NORTH MOORE ST., REAR.—TWO GIRLS; ONE as plain cook, the other as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; city reference. Call for two days.

52 JACKSON ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as cook or to do housework in a private family.

54 CHRYSTIE ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook in a boarding house or hotel; city reference. Can be seen for two days.

121 9TH AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO COOKING in a private family; best reference.

124 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., in the rear.—A respectable woman to cook, wash and iron or do general housework in a small family; is a good baker; good reference, city and country.

133 KING ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a restaurant.

145 WEST 10TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

157 WEST 27TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS ENGLISH cook in a private family or boarding house; understands her business in all its branches; good reference. Call or address for two days.

161 WEST 27TH ST., BACK ROOM, FIRST FLOOR.—A Protestant widow; can do all kinds of cooking; wages no object, but a home required; city or country.

201 WEST 20TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable colored woman as cook in a private family or boarding house; can come well recommended.

210 EAST 28TH ST.—AS COOK; THOROUGHLY UNderstands the business and has lived in the best families; can produce best city references.

226 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

241 WEST 33D ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; UNderstands all kinds of baking and pastry; no objection to a boarding house; good city references.

242 WEST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook; can do all kinds of pastry cooking; no objection to assist with washing; best city references.

248 WEST 16TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK, either pastry or order, or meat cook. Call for two days.

255 WEST 30TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A YOUNG woman as cook, and would assist in washing if required; good reference.

315 BOWERY.—AN ELDERLY GERMAN COOK in a small, fine private family; talks some English; is well recommended.

317 WEST 36TH ST., TOP FLOOR, ROOM 20.—A REspectable young girl as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; excellent city reference.

337 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A young woman as cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; has good city reference. Call for two days.

406 WEST 49TH ST.—AS COOK, BY A RESPECTable woman, who understands the cooking of meats, fowls, game, soups, fish and also a good baker; good city references.

409 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS plain cook, washer and ironer in a small family; best city references.

419 EAST 13TH ST.—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH and iron, or would do housework; good city reference.

431 EAST 14TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A COMPETENT person as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook and baker; steady place preferred to high wages; reference.

432 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as cook; also to wash and iron; good city reference.

488 6TH AV., ROOM 15.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL as first class cook in a private family; willing and obliging; capable of taking charge.

Chambermaids, &c.

13 MINETTA ST.—A COMPETENT COLORED GIRL as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children.

18 WEST 55TH ST.—AN EXCELLENT WOMAN AS chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress. Call for two days at present employer's.

66 EAST 34TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A REspectable English Protestant girl as chambermaid and to make herself generally useful; good city reference.

91 GREENWICH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; is a very good laundress; very best city reference.

100 WEST 16TH ST., CORNER 7TH AV.—A REspectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or housework in a small family; city reference.

131 WEST 19TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A competent woman as first class chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as laundress; best reference.

150 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing; best city reference.

161 WEST 51ST ST., CORNER 7TH AV.—A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in the washing and ironing; or as waitress alone; is willing and fully capable. No letters answered. Can be seen for two days.

208 WEST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS chambermaid and waitress; no objection to assist in the washing or ironing; city or country; four years' reference from her last place. Call for two days.

230 WEST 42D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and fine washer in a private family.

232 WEST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., third floor.—A respectable young woman, lately arrived, as chambermaid; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call for two days.

242 (NEW NO.) WEST 14TH ST.—WANTED, A smart girl for up stairs housework and to assist in washing; come prepared to stay if satisfied; must have good city references.

244 WEST 16TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO light chamberwork and waiting or take care of children.

337 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A young girl as chambermaid and to assist in washing; good reference. Call for two days.

497 7TH AV., NEAR 27TH ST., IN STORE.—A young German girl as chambermaid and waitress and to take care of children; willing and obliging; Jewish family preferred.

502 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do chamberwork, washing and ironing, or go as waitress in a private family; best city reference given.

628 2D AV., TOP FLOOR, FRONT.—A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best city references. Call for two days.

740 6TH AV.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.

926 2D AV.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS; best city references. Call for one day.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

110 WEST 18TH ST., ROOM 12.—A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; no objection to assist in chamberwork; best city references.

116 EAST 32D ST., RING BELL NO. 4.—A FIRST class dressmaker wishes a few more customers by the day or week; can cut, fit and trim in the latest style; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; terms moderate.

141 EAST 60TH ST., CORNER OF LEXINGTON AV.—A respectable girl as seamstress and to do light chamberwork; can do all kinds of embroidery; good reference.

148 3D AV., BETWEEN 15TH AND 16TH STS.—AS dressmaker; is a first class French cutter and fitter of ladies' dresses and cloaks; is a tasty, experienced trimmer; will give a perfect fit; by day or week; price $1 50 per day. Can be seen for two days in the hairdressing store.

160 WEST 25TH ST.—DRESSMAKING; ONE OF the most stylish cutters and fitters will accept a few engagements by the day; refers to some leading families of this city. Call on or address M. E. D.

215 WEST 25TH ST.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES TO go out by the day or week; can cut, fit and trim in the best style; understands family sewing; is a good operator. Call or address.

331 6TH AV., GIBBON'S CONFECTIONERY.—A REspectable woman as seamstress in a gentleman's family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses.

334 1ST AV.—A DRESSMAKER OF SEVERAL YEARS' experience wishes to engage the work of a few private families on reasonable terms; is experienced in dressmaking, ladies' [illegible] and all kinds of embroidery; [illegible] no objection to use her own machine; Wheeler & Wilson's [illegible] to rent at $2 per month; would go out by the day or take work in; good reference given. Call on or address DRESSMAKER.

480 WEST 22D ST.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT AS seamstress and housekeeper, and [illegible] assist with housework; country preferred; good reference given.

1,327 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 34TH AND 35TH sts.—A young woman as seamstress; is a competent operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine [illegible] dressmaking; would go by the day or week; would make herself useful.

A SUPERIOR DRESSMAKER BY THE DAY; QUICK cutter [illegible] Address Mrs. FRANK, Herald Uptown [illegible] 1,265 Broadway.

A FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER WOULD LIKE employment [illegible] Address DRESSMAKER, box [illegible] Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED dressmaker [illegible] wants a few more engagements [illegible] Address [illegible] box 134 Herald Uptown Branch office.

AN EXPERIENCED DRESS AND CLOAK MAKER TO go out by the day [illegible] first class cutter and fitter [illegible] Address DRESSMAKER, box [illegible] Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER—WORK BY THE day, week or month [illegible] Address DRESSMAKER, box 122 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

FIRST CLASS OPERATOR ON WHEELER & WILSON'S machine [illegible] wishes an engagement or two in private families, or would take sewing at her residence at reasonable terms. Address OPERATOR, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway, and the person will call.

General Housework, &c.

41 SPRING ST., IN THE STORE.—A GERMAN GIRL to do general housework in a private family.

51 SULLIVAN ST.—A GIRL, TO DO HOUSEWORK in the city.

78½ CATHARINE ST., IN THE FANCY STORE.—A German Protestant girl to do general housework in a small family.

85 10TH AV., THIRD FLOOR.—A GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework.

122 WEST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, 15 years of age, in a small private family, to do light housework or mind a baby. Ring the second bell.

144 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general housework. Can be seen for two days.

145 WEST 50TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable young girl, to do general housework; best city reference.

221 EAST 21ST ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable girl to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; city reference.

230 EAST 46TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A young girl to do general housework in a small family; best city references.

233 EAST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German girl to do general housework in a small private family; best city reference.

235 EAST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., Smith's toy store.—An English girl to do general housework; must be a small family.

312 WEST 40TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A RESPECTAble young woman to do general housework in a small family; a good baker; excellent references. Call for two days.

321 EAST 24TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK.—A REspectable young girl, in a small private family, to do general housework.

331 WEST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, to do housework for a small private family, or as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

419 EAST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A.—A young girl, lately landed, to do general housework; excellent washer and ironer.

523 2D AV., CORNER OF 28TH ST.—A RESPECTAble girl to do light housework and attend to children.

1,112 2D AV., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A REspectable young girl as general houseworker, or would go as chambermaid in a small family.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer; willing and obliging; has good city reference. Call between 75th and 76th sts., av. A, rear brick house, third floor.

Housekeepers, &c.

27 SOUTH 5TH AV.—AS HOUSEKEEPER OR SEAMstress; housekeeper preferred; has experience in those positions and can give the best city reference as to character.

50 WEST 31ST ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.—AS housekeeper, by a young woman of experience; good reference; no objection to children. Call or address for two days.

101 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A YOUNG lady of 19, highly accomplished and of good musical associations, would like to take charge of a gentleman's household; would make home pleasant and cheerful; no objection to travelling in the country; a widower's family preferred; references exchanged. Call for two days on Miss FENTON.

135 9TH AV., NEAR 15TH ST.—AN AMERICAN lady as housekeeper in a genteel family, or as companion to an invalid lady; fully competent; good reference. Call or address.

223 WEST 39TH ST.—A WIDOW LADY AS HOUSEkeeper to a middle-aged gentleman of first class social standing. Call on or address Mrs. CAREY.

382 ADELPHI ST., BROOKLYN.—AN AMERICAN lady of education as housekeeper or companion; salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. Address Mrs. G. WHITNEY.

A LADY OF THOROUGH BUSINESS QUALIFICAtions wishes a position in a hotel as housekeeper. Address C. B., Herald office.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, WITHOUT ANY ENcumbrance, as housekeeper in a widower's family; no objection to the country. Address, for three days, Mrs. A. HALL, Herald office.

WANTED—A POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY AN English lady of experience; competent to fill any position of trust. Address E. MERRELL, 27 Union square.

Laundresses, &c.

122 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day washing and ironing or housecleaning; good reference. Ring basement bell.

136 WEST 35TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; understands fluting; unexceptionable city references. Call for two days.

153 WEST 24TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble colored woman wishes some ladies' and gentlemen's washing to do at her own home; is a first class laundress.

157 WEST 51ST ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, front room.—A first class laundress would take in washing at her own home, where they will be done up in the neatest style; first class city reference. Mrs. SLOANE.

217 EAST 37TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A first class laundress wishes washing at her own residence, or would be willing to go out two days of the week; understands all kinds of washing and fluting.

239 WEST 33D ST., IN THE REAR, ROOM 6.—A respectable woman to go out by the day or take in washing.

241 WEST 27TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable young girl as laundress in a private family; best city reference.

250 WEST 47TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—As laundress and chambermaid; understands all kinds of fine washing; excellent city reference.

323 WEST 17TH ST., REAR HOUSE, FIRST FLOOR.—An experienced laundress wishes washing to do at home, or to go out by the day or week; best city reference.

342 EAST 59TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress wishes families' or gentlemen's washing; does up linen in superior style. Call or address.

343 EAST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A competent laundress, with first class reference, wishes ladies', gentlemen's or family washing by the piece, dozen or Month. Address Mrs. H. ROST.

395 6TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS IN A private family; best city references. Call for two days.

398 2D AV., CORNER OF 22D ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A competent woman wants a few more families' and gentlemen's washing, by the dozen or bundle; is a first class shirt ironer; terms moderate; good reference.

404 EAST 18TH ST., ROOM 14.—A FIRST CLASS laundress wishes family washing at her own home; good references.

419 WEST 17TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST class laundress or to cook and assist in washing.

549 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO TAKE at her house a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing; will be done in the neatest style and shortest notice.

Nurses, &c.

26 THOMPSON ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARried woman as wet nurse; no objection to the country.

126 WEST 50TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable woman as infant's nurse; understands the care of children; best city reference. Call for two days.

146 WAVERLEY PLACE.—A RESPECTABLE AMErican lady as nurse, to bring up an infant on the bottle, or as housekeeper in a family where there are small children; six years' references. Address or call on E. A. HUNTER.

305 EAST 32D ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse; can take entire charge of a baby; best city reference.

405 EAST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO take care of children and make herself generally useful. Call for two days.

411 EAST 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, with her first child, as wet nurse; is willing and obliging; good reference given.

423 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS EXperienced nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; understands the care of a baby on the bottle; is a good plain sewer; no objection to a short distance in the country; good city reference.

510 WEST 29TH ST.—A GIRL, 15 YEARS OLD, to mind children. Call for two days.

603 EAST 6TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—AN AMERICAN girl to take care of children and do plain sewing or light housework in a small religious family. Call for two days.

713 5TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOman, who lost her child [illegible] as wet nurse at her [illegible] able persons; best reference. Call for one week.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT FEMALE OFFERS [illegible] Address [illegible] box 150 Herald office.

A LADY, GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING, WISHES [illegible] to take care of children [illegible] is honest, trustworthy [illegible]

AN ENGLISH NURSE IS DISENGAGED [illegible] Address ADA, station D.

Waitresses, &c.

164 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as waitress [illegible] understands her [illegible] thoroughly; [illegible] reference.

208 WEST 37TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS REGUlar waitress, to take [illegible] or [illegible] chamberwork and waiting; best city reference. Call for two days.

306 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS waitress and to assist with chamberwork; has good city reference.

322 LEXINGTON AV.—AS FIRST CLASS WAITress. Call at present employer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST CLASS waitress in a private family; understands her duties thoroughly; [illegible] city reference. Call on or address L. G., 130 West 30th st.

Miscellaneous.

28 AND 30 [illegible] BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D STS.—A middle aged lady [illegible] dressmaking trade; she is a good plain sewer.

157 WASHINGTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to go out to scrub or wash.

340 WEST 28TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A RESPECTable young German to do down stairs work; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference. Call for two days.

404 EAST 18TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes to go out and work by the day or week; good references.

A SITUATION WANTED, IN A BAKERY, SHOE OR other store, by a young French girl of pleasing address. Address for two days J. B., box 145 Herald office.

AN EDUCATED YOUNG FRENCH LADY, WHO speaks Italian well, wishes a position as companion to a lady or governess in a distingue family; reference given. Address L. S. M., Herald office.

A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, ABOUT A YEAR AND a half in this country, well enough acquainted with the English language, understands dressmaking and operating on sewing machine, desires a situation in a respectable family as seamstress and to assist in light housework. Address GERMAN, box 121 Herald office.

A FRENCH LADY, UNDERSTANDING PERFECTLY the Italian language, desires a position in a private family as companion or governess, by the day or month; good references. Address GOVERNESS, box 118 Herald office.

Intelligence Offices.

GERMAN SERVANTS, FOR ALL POSITIONS, CAPAble and trustworthy, constantly found at 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st st. Mrs. LOWE.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A GERMAN LADY MUSIC TEACHER, WISHES TO exchange instructions in piano, singing, German, English, French, &c., for board in a private family; best references. Address INSTRUCTION, box 100 station H.

AN ENGLISH LADY OFFERS THREE HOURS' DAILY instruction in return for a comfortable home in a private family in the neighborhood of New York; she teaches French and German, with good music and singing. Address M. W., Herald office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT SEVERAL DRESSmakers who can take measure, cut, fit and trim rich silk dresses; each will have a separate table and working force under their control. Apply at manager's desk, Broadway and 10th st.

A TIDY GERMAN GIRL—TO COOK, WASH AND iron for a family of three. Apply at 421 East 123d st., between 1st av. and av. A.

A GIRL WANTED—FOR CHAMBERMAID AND TO wash and iron; best reference required. 236 West 26th st.

A LADY—TO ATTEND THE RECEPTION ROOM; one acquainted with the business preferred. O. EREKSON, Photographer, 907 Broadway.

A WOMAN FOR CHAMBERWORK AND TO BE GENerally useful in a private family. Apply at 34 West 31st st., basement door.

A COOK WANTED IN A HOUSEHOLD OF TWO—A German preferred; washing and ironing to be done by the cook. Apply at 145 East 46th st., before 11 o'clock.

A GIRL WANTED—TO COOK, WASH AND IRON IN a small family; reference required. Apply at 102 East 45th st., New York.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT COOK; ENGLISH OR Scotch preferred, or good colored woman. Apply this day, between 10 and 1, at No. 5 East 38th st.

A SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID WANTED—ONE who understands dressmaking. Apply at 113 East 65th st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK IN A FAMILY of three persons wanted. 201 West 41st st.

BOWMAKERS WANTED—AT 627 BROADWAY; ONLY first class hands. UNION ADAMS & CO.

MIDDLE AGED WOMAN WANTED—TO DO GENeral housework in family of four; short distance from the city. Apply to E. M. MASON, No. 1 Chambers st.

TWO GIRLS WANTED—ONE AS COOK; THE OTHER as laundress. Apply, with recommendations, at 117 East 35th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON IN a private family. Apply at 219 East 60th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST CLASS SEAMstress and waitress in a family of three. Call, between 9 and 12, at 18 East 49th st.

WANTED—GERMAN NURSE TO TAKE CARE OF A baby. Apply between 10 A. M. and 12 M. at 12 West 51st st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WILLING TO ASSIST IN washing; must have good city reference. Apply, after 9 o'clock, at 27 West 48th st.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 15 YEARS OF AGE, TO assist in housework in a small family. Apply at 418 East 53d st., near 1st av.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS; ONE who thoroughly understands her work, for boarding house. 353 West 35th st.

WANTED—IN A MANUFACTORY OF LADIES' TRIMmings, a few smart girls to do light work. Must bring good recommendations. Apply at No. 190 South 5th av.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR GERMAN NURSE, FOR a child five years old; highest qualifications and references required. Apply at 310 Madison av., before 1 P. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND SEAMstress. Apply, with good city reference, at 153 West 21st st.

WANTED—A WAITRESS; ONE WHO FULLY UNDERstands her business; must come well recommended. Apply at 50 West 28th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WAITRESS WILLING TO assist with the chamberwork. Apply between 9 and 11 o'clock Friday, at 135 West 14th st.

WANTED—A TIDY, RELIABLE GIRL, AS WAITRESS and to assist in chamberwork; must have good city reference. None other need apply at 69 West 53d st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMAN to alter and make over some curtains. Call before 12 o'clock in the morning at No. 2 West 51st st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL, OF ABOUT 18, AS chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; must be neat in person and good tempered. Apply at 148 East 27th st., between 9 and 11 o'clock A. M. or 7 and 8 P. M.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED, RESPECTABLE WOman to sew and wait on an invalid gentleman; good city references required. Call from 10 to 1 o'clock at 45 West 27th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework and who understands washing and ironing; must have city references. Apply in 64th st., second house from 3d av., north side.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GERMAN OR SWEDISH girl as first class washer and ironer and to assist in chamberwork; also a young girl as waitress; references required. Apply at 71 7th st., from 10 till 2.

WANTED—A FRENCH OR GERMAN MAID; ONE who can dress hair and understands her duties thoroughly. Apply at 12 5th av., between 11 and 12. Unexceptionable references required.

WANTED—A RELIABLE GIRL, COLORED OR white, to take charge of an infant and do the washing for two in family. Only those with good reference need apply at 155 East 35th st., from 9 to 12, for two days.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS WHO ARE THOROUGHLY well experienced Adams' press feeders; those accustomed to feeding the Chambers' folding machines preferred; first class hands will be paid $10 per week. Apply to J. B. FORD & CO., 27 Park place.

54 WEST 51ST ST.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer.

206 WEST 24TH ST.—A SMART GIRL WANTED, for washing and ironing and to make herself generally useful; city reference wanted.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS partner in a warehouse in the city. Call on or address G. G., 441 West 45th st., between 9th and 10th avs.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A MALE COOK AND pastry cook, in a boarding house or private family; excellent references. Address M., 54½ West 32d st.

A YOUNG MAN, WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS the care of horses, wants a situation; wages no object; has good reference. Address H. D., box 120 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED WITH the fruit and produce commission business and who can [illegible] wants a situation [illegible] Address R. H. WOOLSTON, 224 North Water st., Philadelphia.

MAN AND WIFE (ENGLISH), LATELY LANDED, would like situations; woman to do housework or take care of children; man thoroughly understands the care of horses and all kinds of stock; would take charge of a farm [illegible] Call on or address R. JARVIS, No. 2 Pell st., New York.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 19 YEARS of age, in a wholesale house; salary no object; best reference given. Address V., box 124 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN SOME IMPORTING OR [illegible] Address [illegible] Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF SOBER HABITS, a situation [illegible] wages [illegible] Inquire at 70 New Chambers st., room 5.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

ACCOUNTS ADJUSTED AND BOOKS BALANCED [illegible] Address A. B. R., box 45, Post office.

A YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS NEVER BEEN IN BUSIness, [illegible] wages no object; [illegible] Address [illegible] W., Herald office.

AN EXPERIENCED HOTEL CLERK WANTS A SITUation. Address S. McCAUNT, [illegible] Hotel, 17 and 19 Park row.

CASHIER AND BOOKKEEPER.—A LADY OF CONsiderable experience [illegible] Address [illegible] Hancock st., Brooklyn.

DRUG CLERK WANTED, A SITUATION AS MANager or [illegible] clerk [illegible] 14 years' experience [illegible] Address E. L., No. 9 [illegible] st., New York.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—AN AMERICAN, LICENSED, who will have no objection to answering night bell, can secure a situation in an uptown store, by addressing PODOPHYLLIN, Herald Uptown Branch office.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—IN A FANCY GOODS house. Address, giving references, salary expected, &c., J. W., station A.

LACE AND EMBROIDERY SALESMEN WANTED—For the retail in a Broadway store. Address O. W. R., Herald office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT ONE OR MORE EVENINGS a week, by a competent bookkeeper. Address D., box 212 Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS BOOKKEEPER. Address, with reference and amount of experience, O. A., station D. Salary $600.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN; ONE well acquainted with the sale of corsets. Address, by letter, box 4,458 Post office, New York city.

WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS BREWER, A SALESman and collector; must have a good trade already established and give good security for honesty. Address, with references and all particulars, BREWER, station E.

WANTED—A GOOD BOOKKEEPER, WHO WRITES A fair engrossing hand and can bring first class reference. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with reference, W., Herald office.

$75 WILL BE PAID TO ANY PERSON HELPING A middle-aged man, of excellent habits, to obtain a permanent situation as salesman in a produce or grocery store, janitor, watchman, anything to make an honorable living; city or country; security if required and 12 years' reference from gentleman of high standing. Address for one week B. C., 485 6th av.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUAtion as groom; has the best city references. Call on or address GROOM, 111 East 22d st., stables.

A YOUNG GERMAN, WHO CAN SPEAK ENGLISH, wishes a situation as coachman; has no objection to go to the country. Call at 321 East 24th st. HERTZOG.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS groom or to drive a wagon or coach; best city reference from last place. Call at or address 137 West 19th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried man as coachman; four years' first class reference from present employer. Address P. D., Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom; can do gardening if required; willing and obliging; good reference. Address COACHMAN, box 120 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class single man; has had long experience in the city. Can be seen at No. 8 East 28th st., or address COACHMAN.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—IN A GENtleman's residence, by a first class gardener, experienced in all branches of his profession, including landscape gardening. Address J. W., gardener, Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, PROTESTant; accustomed to take care of horses and make himself generally useful. Address SAMUEL, No. 1 Whitehall st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, OR COACHman and gardener, by a steady single man; understands his business thoroughly in either capacity; can give good city and country references. Address for two days J. M., Brooklyn Branch Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A STEADY single man of long experience; understands his business thoroughly; can give good references; will be found trustworthy and obliging. Can be seen at, or address J. M. K., 491 Hicks st., Brooklyn, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GARDENER; single man, knowing his business in all its branches (greenhouses, graperies, propagation, the whole management of a gentleman's place). Address MORIZ PLANT, in care of James Fleming, 67 Nassau st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION AS coachman or groom; is a careful driver; is willing and obliging; has good city reference. Address box 101 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; UNDERstands greenhouse and all kinds of flowers and vegetables, and the growing of all kinds of plants; first class reference. Call for two days. Address D. W., box 101 Herald office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A REspectable single young man; has the best city reference from his previous employers. Call on or address W. B., No. 6 West 19th st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man only a few months from Ireland; is willing to make himself generally useful; country preferred. Address B. G., box 274 Plattsburg (N. Y.) Post office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL RAWOLLE'S TOILET Glycerine Cake; can make $5 to $8 per day. Apply at 179 William st., between 8 and 10 A. M.

A COMPETENT MAN AS WAITER IN PRIVATE FAMily; Swiss or German preferred. Address, with references, H. J., box 587 Post office.

ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, LEXINGTON AV., CORner 25th st.—Want an honest, intelligent, industrious, strictly temperate American, not older than 25 years; must be well recommended.

A POPULAR AMERICAN AUTHOR OF A NEW AND original work is desirous of securing competent services of a party, at a liberal compensation, to assist the sale, through canvassers and booksellers, here and in Europe. Address AUTHOR, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHITE GOODS IMPORTING house. Address, in own handwriting, box 6,703 Post office.

GIVEN AWAY—A $5 GREENBACK AND A BOUND prospectus of our new work on the sexes; a book all want; agents paid large commissions; circulars sent free with specimen of the book and a $5 greenback. Address NEW PUBLISHING COMPANY, Crosby street, New York.

NOTICE.—WANTED, A RELIABLE MAN WITH A little capital, to sell tickets and share in the best money-making exhibition in America. Apply at 106 Broadway, room 14.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN AS CELLAR man; he must thoroughly understand the working of the wine and liquor cellar of [illegible] restaurant; must be a good bottler, strictly temperate [illegible] and speak English fluently. Address, with reference to last place, HOTEL, box 195 Herald office.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST CLASS YOUNG MEN TO canvass for Mutual Benefit Life Company. Address BENEFIT, box 122 Herald office.

WANTED—MEN TO EXAMINE OUR NEW CORN Sheller; shells six bushels per hour; retails $1 50; no charge for rights; $10 a day easy. WEBSTER & CO., office 351½ Bowery.

WANTED—A BOY WHO CAN SET TYPE FOR BUSIness cards and get them up in good style and taste. Apply after 10 A. M. to COOKE, SMITH & CO., 544 Broadway.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $800, TO TRAVEL; HALF interest given in a cash business that will clear double the amount in four weeks. Call at cigar store corner Canal and Varick streets.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE IN A SMALL PRIVATE family; man as waiter and general indoor servant; woman to cook, wash and iron; must bring good references. Apply to A. VAUGHN DIMOCK, 26 Pine st., New York.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENT FOR THE STATE OF New Jersey for the best selling shuttle sewing machine in the market; great inducements offered to the right party. Address or call upon L. K. BAKER, at the office of D. A. Newton & Co., 20 Cortlandt st., New York.

WANTED—A MAN ACCUSTOMED TO THE DICK system of mailing newspapers; one skilled and competent to take charge of a large subscription list at the publication office of a city journal. Address A. D. H., Herald office.

WANTED—A MAN WHO HAS A LARGE ACQUAINTance among coachmen to solicit trade for a feed store. Address M. S. C., Herald office, giving former occupation, expected salary and probable amount of trade influenced.

WANTED—GENTLEMANLY SOLICITING AGENTS; can easily make from $5 to $12 per day; business pleasant and respectable; convenient little article; success sure. 615 Broadway, up stairs, office 1.

WANTED—A GOOD AGENT, WHO CAN INFLUence trade with manufacturers employing steam power. Address 45 Jay street, New York city.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN, WHO UNDERSTAND waiting on table. Inquire for one week at 783 6th av.

WANTED—A STOREMAN. S. & C. WARDLOW, STEEL importers, 13 Gold st.

THE TRADES.

ATTENTION!—WANTED TO GO WEST, TWO A NO. 1 decorators for draperies and paper. Apply to C. A. SCHMIDT, 55 Chambers st.

A DIE CUTTER, ACCUSTOMED TO FINE JEWELRY dies, wanted. Steady employment and first class wages will be paid a competent man, and especially to one capable of designing. Call on G. & S. OWEN & CO., No. 5 Maiden lane.

BAKER WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN, AS THIRD hand. 90 Broad street.

A GOOD PIANO CASE AND TOP MAKER WANTED—At JOHN MAHON'S, 514 East 35th st.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER WANTED—NONE BUT A first class hand need apply; to such steady employment will be given. Apply at JORDAN'S Gallery, 229 Greenwich st., corner Barclay.

TO MASTER JEWELLERS.—WANTED, A PERMAnent situation; good general workman; reference. W. G. HAMILTON, [illegible] st., Hartford, Conn.

TO JEWELLERS.—WANTED, A MAN TO DESIGN and mount diamond and pearl sets, crosses, &c.; [illegible] GEO. A. [illegible] No. [illegible] Maiden lane, top floor, front.

TOILET SOAPS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FANCY soap-maker; understands making [illegible] pomades, [illegible] candles, &c.; [illegible] Address [illegible] Brooklyn Branch Herald office.

WANTED—A WATCH CASE SPRINGER AND FINISHer. JOHN WARD, 16 Maiden lane.

WANTED—TEN COOPERS; STEADY WORK AND highest wages [illegible] W. J. WILCOX & CO., 35 Vestry st.

WANTED—AN EDUCATED CHEMICAL ENGINEER; one [illegible] to take charge of the manufacture [illegible] Address CHEMICAL, box [illegible] Herald office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE JEUNE PERSONNE FRANÇAISE DESIRE SE placer [illegible] enfants [illegible]

UN JEUNE FRANÇAIS, PARLANT ANGLAIS, DESIRE se placer dans un restaurant ou hotel de premiere [illegible] Adresser C. E., 106 Bleecker st., au coin de [illegible]

UNE VEUVE FRANÇAISE SE RECOMMANDE AUX messieurs et aux dames pour blanchir en fin et en gros [illegible] bonnes recommandations. 182 [illegible] rue, entre la [illegible] et 7me avs.

UNE BONNE OUVRIERE FRANÇAISE FAISANT bien la robe, la lingerie et la mode desirerait de l'ouvrage chez elle ou des journées dans les familles. S'adresser a Mme. LOUISE KAHN, 117 Bleecker st.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE, PARLANT PUREment sa langue, et ayant une education complete, voudrait une position dans une famille de premiere classe, soit pour l'education des enfants, ou comme compagnie, a la journee ou au mois. Adresser COMPLETE, Herald office.

UN JEUNE HOMME ARRIVANT DE PARIS, AGE de 25 ans, desire se placer dans une famille privee, connaissant parfaitement son service; ayant bonnes references, bons certificats. S'adresser au 126 34me rue, top floor, 19 Mr. ARTHUR.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A NUMBER OF BARGAINS IN HARLEM.
A three story, basement and sub-cellar brown stone, 20x50x60, all modern improvements, finished in hard wood; very cheap; 116th, wide street....... $14,000
A new three story brown stone, high stoop, 20x46x100, built in best manner; 116th, wide street; near Third avenue....... 16,000
A new three story brown stone, high stoop, 18.9x48x100; hard wood finish and very fine; 116th, wide street; near avenue A....... 16,000
A new three story brick, high stoop; 11th street; only $1,500 cash; cheap....... 9,000
A three story, brick, splendidly built, 18.9x42x100; all improvements; 120th street, between Second and Third avenues....... 11,000
A three story frame, filled in with brick; all improvements; 18.4x40x100; 114th street, between Third and Fourth avenues....... 8,000
A two story brick; all improvements; 20.6x40x100; a perfect gem; 118th street, near avenue A....... 8,500
A new four story brown stone Store Property, 20x50x80; northeast corner Second avenue and 115th street; with adjoining House on Second avenue and the street Lot, 20x100. This property will be sold very low for cash, and is very desirable as an investment.
A three story frame; all improvements; [illegible]; 119th street, near avenue A....... 8,500
A three story frame; all improvements; 116th, wide street, near avenue A....... 8,500
M. E. CRASTO, 2,108 Third avenue.

A THREE STORY BRICK, SEVENTY-EIGHTH street, $8,500.—One in Sixty-fifth street, $10,000; a finely located three story Brick, prime neighborhood, near Harlem Bridge, $7,500. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers street.

A.—TWO WELL LOCATED BUILDING LOTS IN SIXty-eighth street, near Fifth avenue, for sale reasonably on liberal terms. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICULARS OF 2,000 Houses and Building Lots for sale and to let, containing city map, &c., &c. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A DESIRABLE CORNER, 50X60, ON TWENTY-THIRD street and Lexington avenue, for sale cheap; first class location for a public building or institution. Apply to ROBERT IRWIN, 350 Bowery, from 10 to 12.

A CORNER AND TWO ADJOINING LOTS ON LEXington avenue, in Harlem; $3,000 per lot. Also a handsome two story and basement Cottage and three Lots; both desirably located; cheap. Inquire of BEEKMAN & BRO., grocers, 543 Second avenue.

A.—FOR SALE LOW, FIFTH AVENUE, FURNISHED, $50,000; 41st street, $18,000; 33th, $18,000; 50th, $11,000; 39th, near 5th avenue, $32,500; 50 others. WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue.

A.—FOR SALE, ON FIFTH AVENUE, BELOW SEVenty-ninth street, two desirable Lots, commanding fine view of Park, price low, terms liberal; also Plots and single Lots on and adjoining Fifth and Madison avenues, above and below Central Park, at lowest rates. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

BEAUTIFUL BROWN STONE—FORTY-NINTH STREET, west of Second avenue, $15,000; exchange for avenue Corner and pay difference; magnificent four story corners, Lexington, $34,000 and $40,000; 20x5[illegible]x100 $18,000; also new well paying Tenements. LIONEL FROEHLICH, Third avenue, corner Fiftieth street.

CHEAP LOTS, ON EIGHTIETH STREET, BETWEEN Fourth and Madison avenues.—Eight Lots; also several Plots on Fourth avenue; terms very easy. A. BEEBE & SON, 59 Liberty street.

CHEAP MONEY AND DEARER LAND.—FOUR LOTS at Seventy eighth street and Fourth avenue; only $36,000; no assessments to be paid; street improvements all made. A. BEEBE & SON, 59 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL BROWN STONE HOUSE, three stories, in most perfect order; parlors frescoed, halls decorated, beautifully finished throughout, with all carpets, oilcloths, shades, cornices, gas fixtures and elegant mantel mirrors; must be seen to be appreciated; price $15,000; mortgage to suit. Apply to owner, 344 East Fifty-seventh street.

FOR SALE—IN FIFTY-SECOND STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue, a well built and very handsome four story brown stone House, elegantly furnished and beautifully frescoed throughout; price and terms very reasonable. P. H. GRADY, 837 Sixth avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh sts.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK House; modern improvements; frescoed; in good order; $14,000. Apply at 234 East Thirtieth street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE OR TWO FOUR story brick Tenements, 25x55x101; best location in Harlem; well built; nearly new; contain 63 rooms, with store; all occupied by good, paying tenants; price very low; terms liberal; will exchange for good Building Lots in Harlem. Apply to owner, WILLIAM H. OSBORN, 2,084 Third avenue.

SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR FORTIETH STREET.—AN excellent brick Building, with Carriage Factory, &c., 24.5x101.6; price and terms reasonable. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

THIRTY-FIRST STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Madison avenues.—Four story brown stone; 21 feet wide; $30,000. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street and 35 East Seventeenth street.

$14,500 WILL BUY A THREE STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House on East Thirty-fourth street; terms very easy. H. HODSON, 938 Broadway, corner Twenty-second street.

$20,500.—FOR SALE—A FINE RESIDENCE, with all the modern improvements; the best block in East Broadway; it faces two streets; lot 23x106 feet; easy terms. Inquire at No. 29 Cannon street. M. DOWN.

West Side.

A.—NEAR FIFTH AVENUE, FORTY-EIGHTH STREET, four story modern frescoed high stoop brown stone Dwelling, 25x55, and bay window extension; Lot 100 feet; $45,000. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—FIFTH AVENUE, NEAR FORTY-NINTH STREET, a full-sized and most costly finished Dwelling, of new and superb design, with or without the elegant Furniture, low. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, BROWN STONE trimmings, in complete order, 21x45x133, on Thirteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, for sale, furnished or unfurnished; immediate possession. Apply to J. B. BROSSEAU, Jr., Manufacturing Department, Tiffany & Co.'s, Union square.

A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE FOR SALE,
well located
In Forty-third street.
Price asked $14,000; will be sold low.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street and 35 East Seventeenth street.

A HANDSOME THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE for sale—In Thirteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.—It is 21x45 feet; has been recently overhauled and is in perfect order; it can be bought very reasonably and either with or without the modern furniture. To any one desiring to purchase a comfortable house in a convenient location this is an opportunity seldom offered. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street and 35 East Seventeenth street.

A BEAUTIFUL FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House for sale; west side; wide street; will rent with privilege of buying. KING & CO., 1,246 Broadway, above Grand Hotel.

A.—FOR SALE, AT FORT WASHINGTON, AVENUE St. Nicholas, Broadway and the Eleventh avenue Boulevard, two very valuable front Parcels of Land; price and terms reasonable. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FOR SALE—THREE FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE Houses:—143 West Fifty-third street, 18.9x50, lot 100, four story; 149 West Fifty-third street, 18.8x50, lot 100, three story; 109 East Seventy ninth street, 20x50, lot 102, three story. J. W. STEVENS, Builder, 143 West Fifty-third street; 76 East Ninth street, 3 to 5 P. M.; No. 6 Pine street, 2 P. M.

FOR A PHYSICIAN OR FOR INVESTMENT—A FOUR story English basement House on West Thirty-eighth street; fine neighborhood. Price $32,000. Brings about $3,000 rent. HOWELL & HURST, 90 Third avenue.

28TH STREET, BETWEEN EIGHTH AND NINTH AVEnues.—Very desirable high stoop three story House, perfect order for immediate occupation; 22.6x66x100; frescoed throughout; extra improvements; only $22,500; attractive terms. Principals address R. T., box 105 Herald office.

$12,500 FOR FOUR STORY BRICK ENGLISH basement House, on West Fortieth street; also large number of other houses in all locations. ALBERT BELLAMY, No. 2 Pine street.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—BROOKLYN.
ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD
RECEIVED AT BRANCH OFFICE,
AT NO. 4 COURT STREET, CITY HALL SQUARE.
OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M.
BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND DEALERS CAN RECEIVE THEIR PAPERS AT THE HERALD BRANCH DELIVERY, NO. 7 FRONT STREET, BROOKLYN.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A STORE and Property in Brooklyn, suitable for any business. Price $6,500. Address H. S. K., box 2,330 New York Post office.

BROOKLYN STORE PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP, [illegible] street, near [illegible] avenue, consisting of three story brick [illegible] Apply to JOHN STEWART, [illegible] West Forty third street, New York.

FOR SALE—THE TWO STORY, BASEMENT AND SUBcellar House 146 [illegible] street, [illegible] Brooklyn, E. D. [illegible] all modern improvements [illegible] Price $7,500. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—CORNER [illegible] BRICK, 8 ROOMS AND store, price $5,000 [illegible] Also a three story frame House [illegible] Also three story [illegible] Inquire of the owner, WILLIAM [illegible] corner Fifteenth street and sixth avenue South Brooklyn. Can be seen on Sundays.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

A COTTAGE HOME ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, $1,800; one, $2,200; three, $3,500 each; one, $4,500; one, $1,[illegible]; one, $2,500, &c.; all detached and in healthy locations, convenient to ferries; terms easy. JOHN H. PLATT, Jersey City Heights.

A NO. 1 STORE PROPERTY ON NEWARK AVENUE, Jersey City. Consisting of a handsome brick Building, containing Store and [illegible] commodious Rooms, with every convenience. Store is now occupied successfully as a first class family grocery. JOHN H. PLATT, Jersey City Heights.

AN INVESTMENT CERTAIN OF LARGE PROFIT—167 marketable Building Lots in Jersey City; railroad communication with every part of the country; adjoining the New York and Erie, Morris and Essex, Midland, Northern of New Jersey and Pennsylvania Central. It also has a water front of 400 feet, hold shore. For manufacturing purposes or for building sites required for any purpose this location is unequalled. JOHN H. PLATT, Jersey City Heights.

FOR SALE—ON MORGAN STREET, JERSEY CITY, near the river, Lot, 50x100, with large Machine or Boiler Shop, Engine House and Office. Terms easy. Apply to W. R. WEMPLE, 69 Liberty street, New York, or BRAMHALL & CO., No. 1 Exchange place, Jersey City.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

ALL WANTING FARMS—GOOD SOIL, MILD CLImate—for papers address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

A HANDSOME RESIDENCE ON THE LINE OF THE Staten Island Railroad, overlooking the ocean, with from eight to ninety acres of land, including an orchard of over 800 choice fruit trees and a fine garden, for sale, or will be exchanged for a first class city residence; the house contains all modern improvements, and the stable and carriage house are complete in all respects; this is a strictly first class property and affords a fine opportunity to secure a desirable country home; Furniture, Carriages, &c., will be sold with the property if desired. Address, with full particulars of price and location of property to be exchanged, S., box 148 Herald office.

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED.—FARM OF 66 acres, 2¾ miles from large town, 3½ hours from New York and Philadelphia; 56 acres under high state of cultivation, 10 acres woodland; good House; 6 rooms; barn and other outbuildings; splendid water at house; large garden; plenty of fruit—apples, pears, plums, gages, grapes, gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries, &c.; land level, well watered; magnificent view of Delaware Water Gap; good home market. Price only $3 500 clear. Terms, $2,000 cash; balance easy. PEIRSON & STELLMAN, East Stroudsburg, Pa.

A BARGAIN.—A NEAT TWO STORY COTTAGE, SIX rooms, water on both floors, lot 25x168, on Union avenue, Morrisania. Apply to A. DAY, 68 Wall street, N. Y.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE AND TEN ACRES, NEAR New Brunswick, N. J.; house large and spacious, with every modern convenience; gas, water, billiard room, &c. EDWARD S. VAIL & WARREN HARDENBERGH.

A SPLENDID FARM ON CHESAPEAKE BAY—ALSO fine Dairy Farm, on Harlem Railroad; bargain for cash or unencumbered city property. Address OWNER, box 56 Post office, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

FOR SALE—LARGE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, within 20 miles of city; deep water front; substantial building, dock, &c.; coal direct from mines. By JAMES B. KAYSER, 49 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE RAILroad House, opposite the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad in South Orange. The property consists of about three-quarters of an acre of Ground, for garden purposes, with fruit trees and grapevines, good house, barn and stables. For further particulars inquire of M. PUNDT, 193 Duane street, New York, or on the premises.

FOR RENT—A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, NEAR THE sea-shore; healthy and pleasant; fine grounds, five acres; lawns, fruits, shades, &c.; good bathing; convenient to the city; house has twenty rooms, piazzas, &c.; suitable for summer boarding house; will be rented to a good, responsible tenant. Address L. WINANTS, Herald Uptown Branch office.

FOR SALE—AT WEST FLUSHING, L. I., ONLY 25 minutes from Thirty-fourth street, New York, and 45 minutes from the City Hall, a fine Store and Dwelling, close to the depot, on main thoroughfare; but little cash required and terms easy to desirable purchaser. This is an excellent opportunity for an enterprising person to open business in a very flourishing village. Call between 11 and 1 o'clock, daily, at store 29 Beekman street. BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT, TEN MILES FROM city; splendid shore front; view unsurpassed; neighborhood first class; 25 trains and steamboat daily; 10 minutes' drive of property; modern house, 15 rooms; necessary outbuildings complete and in perfect order; 8 feet of water within 200 feet of door; lake and line stream on property; 8 acres. A. FRANKLIN, 40 Broadway, basement.

GREAT SPECULATION.—HANDSOME, HEALTHY Residence, 14 rooms; 44 acres improved land; finest water and landscape view on Staten Island; 1¾ miles from landing, depot within 200 yards; must be sold to close estate; $14,000; terms easy; 10 acres can be sold off in lots for more than cost of whole property. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

SPLENDID CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS TO SPECUlate in St. Louis.—76 acres of land for sale, joining the city limits, only three miles from the Court House; the right kind of parties can double their money in two years; price $200,000, one-third cash. Address GREEN & LA MOTTE, Real Estate Agents, St. Louis, Mo., for full particulars.

TO LET—AT PATERSON, N. J., A MILL, CONTAINing two rooms 40x75 and good Water Power; terms moderate. For particulars apply to H. C. HUDSON, 274 Main street, Paterson, N. J.

TO LET—A FINE TWO STORY BUILDING, TIN ROOF, 100x30, with brick engine room adjoining; 25 horse engine and boiler, now ready for use; whole nearly new; situated five miles from this city on liberal railroad; liberal terms to desirable parties. Address box 3,068 New York Post office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

AT STAPLETON, STATEN ISLAND, NEAR FERRY—Two Houses and four Lots, free of encumbrance, for city property or small farm; 400 Lots at Flatbush, and other properties to exchange. E. W. BALL, 203 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—CASH BASIS, FOR House, Elizabeth, Newark, Brooklyn, a beautifully situated Residence Property or for summer boarders, in Cornwall, overlooking Hudson River; steamers; 11 acres; choice ground, garden fruit, shade; $20,000; equity $11,000. O. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED NEW York or Brooklyn Property—A valuable Plot of Land of 85 acres, finely located for building lots, at Far Rockaway, within five minutes' walk of two railroad depots. Address B. F., Herald office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO LARGE AND valuable Paintings, suitable for exhibiting, being 6½ by 10 feet in size; the owner having no use for them will sell or exchange for other property. Address W. E. STONER, Herald Uptown Branch office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—100 ACRES CHOICE Land, fine improvements, two miles from depot, in New Jersey will be sold at a per cent sacrifice, as the owner is about travelling; city property taken in exchange. S. S. MANGAM & CO., 39 Nassau street, room 19½.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE ON VERY LOW TERMS—A splendid, large, first class City Factory Property; also brown stone and brick Houses, splendid Farms, beautiful Building Lots, Southern and Western Lands and a variety of good paying Businesses. CLARKE & ABBOTT, 202 Broadway.

ONE OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL COTTAGES, CORNER of Chestnut street and Union avenue, in Rutherford Park, N. J., rented to A1 tenant, will be exchanged for New York or near by property. Call at G. F. JONES, 76 Nassau street.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR MERCHANDISE OR SOME paying Business, Farm on Long Island, House near Harlem, and a Lumbering Property. Address LUMBER, 54½ West Thirty-second street, Uptown Advertisement office.

1,000 ACRES OF THE FINEST HEAVY SHIP Timber Land in Georgia, near railroad and ocean, free and clear and title perfect, to exchange for near by real estate, household property or farm. CLARKE & ABBOTT, 202 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO OWNERS OF HOUSES BETWEEN MADISON and Sixth avenues, from Twentieth to Forty-ninth street.—Wanted, for cash clients, four or five 20 to 23 feet high stoop stone front well built and finished Houses. Address JAMES PRICE, 100 Hudson street.

METROPOLITAN
JOB PRINTING,
WOOD ENGRAVING
AND
LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT,
HERALD BUILDING,
BROADWAY AND ANN STREET, NEW YORK.
LAW PRINTING,
CIRCULARS,
CARDS,
PAMPHLETS, &c., &c.
THEATRICAL AND SHOW PRINTING,
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING,
HERALD BUILDING,
BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT LATEST STYLE SATIN BROCATEL Parlor Suit, cost $450, for $150; one do. $75; two walnut Parlor suits, in reps, for $30 and $50; rosewood Pianoforte, Mirrors, [illegible] Carpets, 50 cents per yard up; Chamber Furniture, in rosewood and walnut; Sideboard, Extension Table, at a sacrifice. Call at residence 232 West Forty-second street, near Seventh avenue.

A BACHELOR, ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS, OFfers his complete set of Furniture, with Pictures, Bed, Bureau, Mirrors, Carpet, Dishes, Chandelier and [illegible] Light for $250, cost $1,000. Address H. C., 36 Bleecker street.

A RARE CHANCE FOR PARTIES COMMENCING housekeeping.—A private mansion, 124 West 23d st. Parlor suits, in satin brocatel, $75; rep suits, $35; Bedroom Suits, $40. Brussels Carpets, 50c. a yard, and [illegible] cheap.

A PRIVATE FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WILL DISpose of all their Furniture and Contents of private residence [illegible] West [illegible] street, viz.:—Pianoforte, Parlor Suits, Bedroom Suits, Carpets, &c., at half original cost, in lots to suit purchasers.

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT HOUSEHOLD FURniture for sale. Private family having [illegible] superb Drawing Room Suit, Pompadour style, covered satin brocatel, cost $450, for $200; [illegible] Pianoforte, Paintings, Bronzes, Chamber, Dining Furniture, Silverware; sacrifice. M. D. DOANE, 36 W. 24th st., near 5th av.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.—AN IMmense stock, and low prices at R. M. COWPERTHWAIT'S, 155 Chatham street. Weekly and monthly payments taken.

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS—CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, &c. DEALY & CUNNINGHAM, 754 and 756 Third avenue, near Twenty-eighth street. Prices [illegible] than any other house in the city.

WANTED TO BUY CHEAP OF PARTIES GIVING UP Housekeeping, the Furniture of one or two rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; must be within 15 minutes' walk from Twentieth street and Eighth avenue. Address Mrs. DOWLING, 318 West Twenty-fifth street.

MATRIMONIAL.

A LADY WISHES TO BECOME ACQUAINTED WITH a gentleman, no objection to a widower, with a view to matrimony. Address HARRIET FENTON, Brooklyn, L. I.

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BOARDERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK FROM BROADWAY, 19 WEST FOURTH street. Pleasant large and single front Rooms, with or without Board; table d'hôte; first class; table boarders.

1 EAST WASHINGTON SQUARE, CORNER OF FOURTH street, opposite the park.—Pleasant Rooms, with excellent Board; references and single gentlemen; terms moderate; first class management.

1 ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT TO LET, with Board; French cook. 17 East Seventeenth street, between Fifth avenue and Broadway.

1 IS IT OF ELEGANT APARTMENTS, WITH PRIvate table and attendance, at Worth House, 202 Fifth avenue fronting Madison square, Fifth avenue and Broadway. Immediate possession.

2 SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with Rooms, with or without Board, in a private family. 157 West Twenty-ninth street.

2 BLOCKS FROM BROADWAY.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front Room, with good Board, for gentlemen; also half Room; terms moderate. 61 East Fourth street.

2D FLOOR, FRONT.—TWO ROOMS, COMMUNICATING, may be had, with Board, at 30 West Thirty second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

2 BLOCKS FROM BROADWAY—$6 AND $7. Handsomely furnished Rooms, large and small, to let, with Board, to families or single persons. Table Board $4.50. 136 Bleecker street.

3 COTTAGE PLACE.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, ROOM and Board for a single gentleman, with or without wife; convenient location.

4 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, FIRST HOUSE from Fifth avenue.—A large and very pleasant third floor back Room, with Board; references exchanged.

$4 EACH OR $16 PER MONTH FOR SELECT Board and comfortable Rooms for husband and wife, near Central Park; private family. 65 East Ninety-second street, near Fourth avenue.

5TH AVENUE, 297.—AN ELEGANT SUIT OF ROOMS to let, with private table; best references given and required.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH excellent Board, for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

7 BANK STREET.—FIVE OR SIX GENTLEMEN CAN have pleasant, well located Rooms, with good Board.

11 UNIVERSITY PLACE, CORNER CLINTON PLACE.—To let, with Board, a furnished front Room and Bedroom communicating; southern exposure; suitable for gentleman and wife or small family; references.

11 YARICK STREET.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE accommodated with Rooms and Board at $5 50 per week.

12 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET, A FEW DOORS from Delmonico's.—Handsomely furnished front Parlor and Bedroom, on second floor, with Board.

12 ABINGDON SQUARE.—WELL FURNISHED APARTments, with or without Board; ladies or gentlemen; modern improvements; gas, bath, &c.; good locality; terms reasonable.

14TH STREET, WEST, 257.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed Rooms, on third and fourth floors, to let, with Board. References.

14 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to let, with or without Board. Best references given and required.

16 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE Madison avenue square.—To let, furnished, with Board, one suit elegant Rooms, third floor, front.

17 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A beautiful Room on second floor, front, nicely furnished, with Plimpton bed, &c.; also one on third floor, back; house first class.

18 AND 20 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—VERY desirable Rooms, en suite, fourth floor; suitable for a married couple or a party of gentlemen, to let, with Board.

23 AND 25 EAST FOURTH STREET, SECOND block east of Broadway.—Pleasant large and single Rooms, with first class table; terms $10 to $25.

25 GREAT JONES STREET.—A FRONT ROOM ON the second floor to rent, furnished, with Board, to a gentleman and his wife; also Rooms for single gentlemen.

29 BOND STREET.—SECOND STORY FRONT ROOM to let, with Board; also smaller rooms.

34TH STREET, NO. 146 EAST, NEAR LEXINGTON avenue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with Board; house and location first class; convenient to cars and stages; references exchanged.

36 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Sixth avenue.—Three rooms on second floor, handsomely furnished; also half Rooms, for gentlemen, with first class board; references required.

41 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—AN ENTIRE Second Floor to let, together or separately, with Board; also a hall Room, third floor, to a gentleman; references exchanged.

42 GROVE STREET.—NEATLY FURNISHED SECOND floor Room on sunny side to let, with good Board; large closets, hot and cold water, gas and gas, &c.; $16 for two.

42 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—TO RENT, with or without Board, two handsomely furnished third story front Rooms, hot and cold water, in a first class house; references exchanged.

44 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to let, with first class Board. References exchanged.

44 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—TWO ELEgant Rooms on the first floor to let, with Board, or for a physician's office.

45 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, en suite or single, to gentleman and wife or single gentleman, with or without Board; reference.

45 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—A NICELY FURnished Bedroom, with bathroom adjoining, to let to one or two gentlemen; Breakfast if desired.

47 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to rent, with first class table; also a desirable office for a physician and two large hall Rooms; reference.

50 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to let, with Board; table and attendance first class; references exchanged.

54 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—A number of pleasant single Rooms, with Board, suitable for gentlemen; central location; first class references.

56 EAST NINTH STREET, A FEW DOORS WEST OF Broadway.—Pleasant Rooms to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

56 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; table boarders taken; breakfast at 8, dinner at 6 precisely.

103 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—A WIDOW LADY HAS two handsomely furnished Rooms to let to gentleman and wife, with Board for lady. Apply for one week.

103 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—ELEGANT Suits of Rooms, on second and third floors; two large front and one small on each; house and table first class; references exchanged; private table if desired.

109 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Sixth and Seventh avenues.—Well furnished Second Floor to let, with Board, en suite or single; also hall Room; private family; unexceptionable location; references.

112 EAST FORTIETH STREET, NEAR PARK AVEnue.—Pleasant Rooms to let, with good Board, to gentleman and wife or single gentleman; location unobjectionable; but few boarders; terms moderate.

114 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—TWO LARGE Newly furnished Rooms on third floor, together or separately, with first class Board; brown stone house, between Broadway and Sixth avenue; unexceptionable neighborhood; references.

128 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET.—A LARGE ROOM and Bedroom on third floor, also two hall Bedrooms, to let, with Board. References required.

131 LEXINGTON AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets.—Rooms, with first class Board. Best references given and required.

156 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—PLEASANT Rooms, with Board, on second and third floors; all improvements; excellent table, neatly served; family small; reasonable terms; reference.

156 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—HANDSOME Rooms on reasonable terms for gentleman and wife; Board if desire only.

159 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let, with Board, to gentleman and wife, a large front Room, without improvements, at a reasonable price; family quiet.

215 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms, partial Board if desired.

226 EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, 146.—A [illegible] Room on second floor, with good Board, also other Rooms [illegible]

226 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—TO LET, with Board, one or two furnished Rooms, to [illegible]

325 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, ELEGANT [illegible]

345 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NO. 115, [illegible]

B[illegible] HANDSOMELY FURNISHED [illegible] 221 East Twenty-sixth street, [illegible]

O[illegible] WITH FIRST CLASS BOARD, [illegible]

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIRES A PLEASANT [illegible]

A PARTY OF FIVE ADULTS [illegible]

A [illegible]

A LADY WISHES TO ENGAGE [illegible]

A PHYSICIAN DESIRES FURNISHED ROOMS [illegible]

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A FOREIGN GENTLEMAN, MARRIED TO A VERY fair, refined, educated colored lady from the English Colonies, wishes Board with a widow lady or a small family of respectability; house strictly private; no other boarders; price moderate. Address, with particulars, FOREIGNER, Herald office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES A SMALL, WELL furnished Room, with Board, below Twenty-fifth street; will give the best references. Address H. D., box 159 Herald office, with full particulars.

BOARD WANTED FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, BABY and nurse, in an American or French family, with no other boarders. Address, with full particulars, F., box 1,347 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND wife, in quiet house where there are but few boarders; must be front room and bedroom, nicely furnished; in good locality, between Fourteenth and Forty-fourth streets and Fourth and Seventh avenues; terms not to exceed $40 per month, or if one large room $40 per month. Address PERMANENT, box 153 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO LADIES, IN A PRIVATE family, where there are no other boarders; terms moderate. Address WOOD, box 129 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,255 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A gentleman, his wife, two children and lady friend. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, A. E. H., Herald office.

WANTED—ROOMS AND BOARD, FOR ONE OR three single gentlemen, in private family, between Washington place and Fourteenth street, Broadway and Sixth avenue; references given and required. Address J. M. B., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A NICELY furnished Room, with Board, in a private family where there are no boarders. Location west of Broadway, above Tenth street. Address box 2,845 Post office.

WANTED—WITHIN 20 MINUTES' RIDE OF CITY Hall, Board for a single gentleman. Address, stating terms and location, W., box 88 Post office.

HOTELS.

SUMMIT HOTEL.—NEW HOUSE, CORNER BOWERY and Canal street. Rooms by the day, night or week; price, 50c., 60c., 75c. and $1 per night; rooms heated by steam. E. BREDER, Proprietor.

NEAR FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.—GENTLEMEN CAN rent well furnished single Rooms at 1,147 Broadway, at $3 to $5 per week. Reference.

WADSWORTH HOUSE, FIFTH AVENUE AND THIRteenth street.—Families desiring Suits or large Rooms, with Board, are invited to call.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A FEW ADULTS CAN SECURE A PLEASANT COUNtry home in a farmhouse for $5 per week. Address box Irvington Centre, Westchester county, N. Y.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHERS,
late
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
SATURDAY, JANUARY 20,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms,
95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets,
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Royal Wilton, Velvet and Body Brussels Carpets, nearly new and in fine order; French plate, pier and mantel Mirrors; black walnut Parlor Suits, in various colored reps; carved rosewood Cabinet, oak Dining and Bedroom Furniture, marble top Centre and Side Tables, Hassocks and Hatstands, black walnut Bookcases, Extension Tables, Engravings, Sedgeriated Ware, Hair Mattresses, Bolsters and Pillows, Crockery, Glassware, Kitchen Utensils, &c.
Also,
OFFICE FURNITURE, consisting of Herring's Patent Fire and Burglar Proof Safe, cost $300; black walnut and oak Desks, Chairs, &c.; only been used for about two months.
Also, at 12 o'clock,
A COLLECTION OF RARE FOREIGN SILVER AND COPPER COINS, comprising a very curious assortment, of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth centuries. To be sold without reserve to close an estate.

AUCTION'S SALE.—STEAMBOAT WYOMING.—IN pursuance of an order issued by Fred. B. Ogden, Auditor for Hudson county, New Jersey, the well-known and first class excursion steamboat Wyoming, together with her Tackle, Furniture and Apparel, will be sold at public auction, on Monday next, January 22, at 2 P. M. Sale to take place on board of said boat, lying at the foot of First street, Hoboken, N. J.

J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
A. Splendid Residence on Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.
TUESDAY, Jan. 23, at 12 M., at Exchange Salesroom, N. Y.
Four story high stoop front stone House 69 Columbia Heights, between Middagh and Cranberry streets, two minutes' walk from Fulton ferry, and with the river view. House built in superior manner, and complete with every convenience. Maps at 77 Cedar street.

ART SALE.
AT JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELES,
37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
CONTINUATION OF THE SALE OF HIGH COST OIL PAINTINGS, THIS DAY (FRIDAY),
COMMENCING AT 12 O'CLOCK, BY
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE—AT PRIVATE MANSION 124 WEST 25th st., this day, commencing at 10½ o'clock; over 500 lots and $10,000 worth of magnificent Household Furniture, comprising Pianoforte, Parlor Suits in latest styles, Mirrors, Brussels Carpets, Bedroom Suits in rosewood and walnut, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Beds and Bedding; also Dining Room, Basement and Kitchen Furniture.
HENRY ZIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—THIS (FRIDAY) MORNING, commencing at 10½ o'clock,
By LUKE FITZPATRICK, Auctioneer, will sell the whole complete first class Household Furniture, rich rosewood Pianoforte, &c., at private residence 120 West 23d street, bet. 6th and 7th avenues. Catalogue comprising over 400 lots of general Household Furniture, Mirrors, Oil Paintings, rich Bronzes and Marble Statuary, magnificent Parlor, Bedroom, Library and Dining Room Furniture; Silverware, China, Glass, Cutlery, Basement and Kitchen Furniture, &c., contained in private residence of Dr. H. E. McDonnell, Esq., leaving for Europe.

AUCTION NOTICE.—R. T. HAZELL, AUCTIONEER.
THIS DAY (FRIDAY), January 19,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, 115 Chambers street,
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
Table and Pocket Cutlery, &c., &c.,
in lots to suit city and country trade
(for account of whom it may concern).
750 pairs Skates, 350 dozen Files, 20 dozen Meat Cutlers, &c.
Also
Tinned Ware, Shovels and Spades, Hay Forks, &c., &c.
Catalogues on morning of sale.
R. T. HAZELL & CO.,
Auctioneers, 115 Chambers street.

J. BLEECKER, AUCTIONEER.
Will sell at auction, on Friday, January 19, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the two valuable three story brick Houses 484 and 486 Sixth street, Brooklyn; size 19.6x45; lots 80; nearly new, with water and gas complete. Apply to Auctioneer, 77 Cedar st.

ABRAM H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER.
Peremptory sale of valuable store property, 554 Broadway, and 124 Crosby street, known as the "Bechtold store," to close an interest. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. H. WILKins & Co. will sell at auction, on Monday, January 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Broadway—The Lot of Land, together with the four story brown stone front and brick Store thereon, situate on the easterly side of Broadway, 27.7 feet north of Prince street, running through to and fronting on Crosby street, and known as the "Bechtold store," being No. 524 Broadway, and No. 124 Crosby street, being 51 feet on Broadway, 28.5 on Crosby street, by 100 feet 9 inches in depth.
VOSE & McDANIEL, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine street,
GOODRICH & WHEELER, 60 and 61 Wall st., } Attorneys.
Maps at the office of the Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF
handsome and genteel Household Furniture,
this day (FRIDAY), January 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant brown stone residence of Albert A. Vanderbilt, Esq., leaving for Europe, 252 West Forty-second street, near Seventh avenue. Parlors—Velvet Moquette Carpets, grand square rosewood 7½ octave Pianoforte, Steel, Cover and Music Cabinet, Pompadour and Marie Antoinette style Parlor Suits, in satin de Beyrès, Curtains, Paintings, Bronzes, Works of Art; Bar-room, Tables, Cabinets, Bookcase, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes; spring and hair Mattresses, Bedding, Sofas, Chairs, Easy Chairs, in reps; Clocks, Vases, Bronzes, Extension Table, Dining Chairs, China, Dinner sets, Crystal, Glass and Silver Ware; Basement and Servants' Furniture, &c. House to let. E. NICHOLS, Auctioneer. Goods packed and delivered for purchasers. Parties wishing to attend this sale take Sixth, Seventh or Eighth avenue cars and stop at Forty second street, near the house.

AUGUST MARTINEZ & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
Sale of the season,
at the elegant private residence,
76 West Fifteenth street, near Fifth avenue,
ON THIS DAY (FRIDAY), at 10 o'clock,
Magnificent Drawing Room Furniture, Paintings, Pianoforte, Bronzes, Rare Works of Art,
valued $50,000.
Superb Satin Drawing Room Furniture, Pompadour, Marie Antoinette styles, covered with crimson reps; Moquette Carpets, Tables, Bookcase, Etageres, Jardinieres, Cabinets, Paintings by eminent modern masters, rosewood Pianoforte, [illegible] maker, Vases, medals of Corinth, Silverware, Vases, Cutlery, Mirrors, [illegible] walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Extension Table, Buffet, Glassware, Linen, Glassware, China, [illegible] Kitchen Furniture, [illegible]

B[illegible]

B[illegible]

J[illegible]

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SALES AT AUCTION.

MR. IVES' STATUARY, 229 FIFTH AVENUE.—Sale of Marble Statuary, comprising Busts, Groups, &c., by the celebrated sculptor, Mr. C. B. Ives (Rome). Now on exhibition daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 8 P. M. to 10 P. M., at 229 Fifth avenue, second floor. To be sold at auction Thursday evening, January 25, at 8 o'clock, at Clarendon rooms. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—This day JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell at 50 New Bowery, at 11 o'clock, 500 lots gold and Lever Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Pins, Earrings, Bracelets, Opera Glasses, Flageolets, Fiddles, instruments, Carpenters' Tools, Fancy Goods. By order of P. Bryan, 17 Walker street.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER,
Butter and Cheese.
Marshall's Sale. Will sell this day (Friday), at 10 o'clock noon, at 98 Warren street, 74 tubs of Butter, 20 boxes Cheese, 61 firkins of Butter. P. McCABE, Marshal.

S. W. DATCHY, AUCTIONEER.—BY DATCHY & JOHNSON, successors to Wm. Waters), sells this day, 1.2 o'clock, at 454 Canal st., a large quantity of Household Furniture from families breaking up housekeeping, consisting of several Parlor Suits, in rich coverings; French plate Mirrors, Pianos, Centre, Dining and Tea Tables, b. w. mahogany and enameled Chamber Suits, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds and Bedding, China, Glass and Silver Ware, 25 to 30 Carpets, Oilcloths, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Lounges, Chairs, Tables, and everything useful and necessary in housekeeping. Also 100 marble top Tables. By order F. Durkee, attorney for mortgagee.

SIMON HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.
Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Furniture, &c.
Friday, January 19, at 10 o'clock, 13 Bowery, by order of the consignee, 35 casks Brandies, Gin, Rum, &c.; also 52 barrels choice Kentucky Bourbon and Rye Whiskey, various brands and ages; also 31 casks imported Port and Sherry Wines, in eighths and quarter casks, choice wines; also 300 cases and parcels genuine Brandies, Gin, Schnapps, Bitters, &c.; also 65 cases and baskets Champagne and a large lot of other Wines and Liquors, being the entire stock of first class Wines and Liquors, and well worth the attention of dealers; also one fine Safe, Desk, &c. Sale positive. Also, at 10½ o'clock, mortgage sale of Saloon Furniture—viz., of fine Carpets, Chairs, Tables, Looking Glass, &c.
A. AARON, City Marshal and Attorney for Mortgagee.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.—MORTGAGE SALE OF Saloon Furniture.—This day (Friday), January 19, at 10½ o'clock, 13 Bowery, the Furniture, &c., of a Lager Beer Saloon, to consist of one Lagatelle Table, with balls; Bar Counter, Chairs, Tables, Crockery, Glassware, &c. By order of A. Aaron, City Marshal and Attorney for Mortgagee.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.—MORTGAGE SALE OF Showcases, Counters, &c.—This day (Friday), January 19, at 10½ o'clock, 447 Second avenue, the Fixtures, Counters, Showcases, Glass Jars, Bottles, &c., being the contents of a drug store; also all the Shelving. By order of L. Reinskopf, City Marshal and Attorney for Mortgagee.

THOS. GAFFNEY, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE NO. 1 Chambers street, will sell this day, at 2 o'clock, the entire contents of the well established restaurant saloon 205 West Twenty-fourth street, opposite the Opera House, in one or more lots.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A VERY FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR BUSINESS.—To lease, a new built House, with Store and Basement, 35 by 50 feet, East Twelfth street, next to the corner of Broadway. Apply at 840 Broadway.

A.—TO LEASE, THE FIRST FLOOR OVER H. B. Jackson's new store, on Fifth avenue, near Twenty-third street; suitable for first class tailor. Apply to R. H. DREW & CO., 175 Fifth avenue.

A CHANCE FOR THE RIGHT PARTY.—TO LET, THE House 141 Fourth avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, just back of Wallack's Theatre, and known as the Green Room; possession 1st of February; also, the Store and Basement 143 Fourth avenue.
WATERLOW & CO., 881 Sixth avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—BRICK FACTORY, FOUR stories, 125x50; 13 City Lots, 40-horse engine, Stalls, &c. Call at corner East and Ferry streets, Newark, or 263 Bowery, New York.

STORE, 112 GRAND STREET (25x100), FOR MANY years occupied by Lake & McCreery as their silk department, will be rented very low; the best from Broadway. Address GLOVER, owner, 18 West Thirty-eighth street.

STEAM POWER AND FLOORS, 60x90. LET TOgether or separate, in the most eligible factory building in the city. Inquire at 218 West Twenty-sixth street.

TO LET—THE FINE CORNER STORE, EAST BROADway and Clinton street.

TO LET—ON BEEKMAN STREET, BETWEEN NASsau and William streets, whole or one-half of the large Store. Address box 3,068 New York Post office.

TO LET—BUILDINGS, STORES AND LOFTS IN THE most prominent business locations in this city; immediate possession. Apply to GUSTAVUS BRAMSON, 245 Broadway, room 16.

TO LET—NO. 1,142 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTY-sixth street, small Store, with good cellar; immediate possession; rent $55 per month; fixtures $350; payments easy. Particulars at 237 West Twenty-fifth street.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE BUILDING 81 WALKER street, near Broadway, suitable for any mercantile purpose. Inquire of J. BOYD, 12 Franklin street.

TO LEASE—THE FIRST CLASS STORE AND BASEment 554 Broadway, near Spring street; fine location for millinery or dry goods business; size 25x100; immediate possession. Apply to S. P. HOLLAND, 201 Broadway.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS STORE AND Basement 115 Leonard street, opposite the Merchants' Club. Apply to GRIFFITH & BYRNE, on the premises.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE, IN CENTRAL location, to let, till May or two years from May; also other furnished and unfurnished Houses; several styles.
E. S. [illegible] & CO., 947 Broadway.

A.—37 HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED, FROM $125 to $500 a month; unfurnished, from $1,000 to $6,000 a year; localities choice. WILLIAM TUCKER,
220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

FURNISHED HOUSE, 652 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—To let, with possession at once, or will be sold at a low price, the House and Furniture 652 Lexington avenue. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, 166 Broadway.

Unfurnished.

TO LET—FROM NOW TILL MAY, 1873, A NEW brown stone House, with all modern improvements, desirably located in Harlem; rent to be paid by boarding a lady without children. Address L. P., box 150 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,255 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING IN THEIR OWN house, would rent the whole or part of the Third Story, without board, to one or two gentlemen willing to pay a liberal price for a comfortable home; house in West Forty-eighth street, near Fifth avenue. Address HOME, box 225 Herald office.

A WIDOW LADY, LIVING ALONE, WILL LET three neatly furnished Rooms to a gentleman and wife for housekeeping, or to gentlemen for lodging. 642 Hudson street, corner West Twelfth, opposite Jackson Park.

A WELL FURNISHED HALL ROOM TO LET, WITHout board, to a gentleman, at the private house 147 East Twenty-first street, near Lexington avenue.

A GOOD SIZE FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—IN private family; suitable for one or two gentlemen; to two, $3; to one, $2 per week; reference required. 130 Bank street.

A FEW NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, IN a brown stone house; cosey and comfortable, with conveniences for housekeeping; all modern improvements; terms low. 409 West Thirty-third street.

A HANDSOME FURNISHED PARLOR TO RENT.—For one or two gentlemen; bath and gas; family private; references exchanged; terms moderate; house new; also a single Room. 227 West Thirty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

A PLEASANT ROOM, FURNISHED, FOR ONE OR two gentlemen, without board, in private family; all conveniences; terms reasonable. 320 East Ninth street, near Second avenue.

A GOOD SIZED, NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH fire, in a small private family; rent very moderate. 32 Seventh street, between Spring and Canal streets.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDroom, also single Room for gentlemen, without board, in the new first class house, 556 Seventh avenue, junction of Broadway and Forty-fourth street.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR AND Bedroom to let, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman. 143 West Forty-ninth street.

TO LET—AT 142 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, A nice Room, furnished, without board, to a single gentleman.

TO LET A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH PRIVILEGE of kitchen and [illegible] required, in house with owner, to [illegible] responsible party; rent $25 per month. Inquire at 16 West Tenth street.

TO LET A NICELY FURNISHED SITTING ROOM and Bedroom, connecting, and a single Room; only two in family. Call at 20 Second avenue, near Twenty-third st.

VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, TO [illegible] West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

VERY PLEASANT [illegible] TO LET, AN ELEGANTLY [illegible]

$6 PER WEEK—PLAINLY FURNISHED FRONT [illegible]

[illegible] EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—TWO HANDsomely furnished Rooms to rent to gentlemen only.

50 EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, SOUTHWEST [illegible]

112 WEST [illegible] STREET.—A FRONT [illegible]

361 WEST [illegible] STREET.—FURNISHED [illegible]

CLOTHING.

A[illegible]

A[illegible]

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

A[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.
FOURTH WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as BRUTUS
in JULIUS CÆSAR,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as CASSIUS.
Mr. F. C. BANGS.....as.....MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER.....as.....JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA CATEMAN.....as.....PORTIA
JULIUS CÆSAR
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT ONE.
Box book open six days in advance at the Theatre, also at Dixon's Music Store, 711 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
HAVE YOU SEEN IT?
G. L. FOX'S HUMPTY DUMPTY RECONSTRUCTED.
Have you seen the Elephant?
Have you seen the Mermaid?
Have you heard the Russian Gypsy Song?
Have you heard the Cat Duet?
Have you seen the Warrior Dance?
Have you seen the Shield Table or?
Have you seen the Corrall Midgets?
Have you seen Fox's new tricks?
Have you seen Humpty Dumpty in his new shape?
First week of the WILSON BROTHERS in their great "Triple Parterre."
First week of Signor CASSELLI'S astounding Aerial Juggling and his great "Fountain of Fire."
First week of Mrs. YEAMAN'S "Celestial Chant."

SEE WHAT THE PRESS SAYS OF G. L. FOX'S RECONSTRUCTED HUMPTY DUMPTY.	THE HERALD. "The ballet is entirely original and dazzingly beautiful. Fox in the new 'Humpty Dumpty' is more droll than ever." THE TRIBUNE. "It is brighter than it was in its general aspect, more diversified in character, more compact in form, and more lavishly provided with effective incidental features." THE TIMES. "Fox is the ideal Humpty Dumpty of the nursery, and this reconstructed pantomime more than justifies all our fairy tales." THE TELEGRAM. "The new 'Humpty Dumpty' has the finest and best trained ballet in the city, and affords one of the most original spectacles ever witnessed. As for Fox—well, Nature has made him the American Grimaldi." THE MAIL. "Fox's second volume of 'Humpty Dumpty' is even more alluring than the first."

EVERY EVENING AT 8.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS AT 2.
SECURE YOUR SEATS EARLY.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.
LADIES' INVITATION NIGHT, } FREE.
LADIES' INVITATION NIGHT, } FREE.
LADIES' INVITATION NIGHT, } FREE.
Upon Friday evenings every gentleman purchasing a single ticket has the privilege of bringing a lady, free of charge.
TWO ADMISSIONS FOR ONE TICKET.
Orchestra Chairs, for Lady and Gent.....50c.
THE GREAT SENSATION, THE SLAVE'S DREAM.
THE GREAT SENSATION, THE SLAVE'S DREAM.
Magnificent Tableaux, Songs, Choruses, Dances, &c.
BINDLEY, THE MUSICAL WONDER.
THE LOPEZ FAMILY OF CHILDREN.
TONY PASTOR, JENNY ENGEL.
All the STARS in an EXTRA BILL.

"NINTH REGIMENT QUICKSTEP" BY D. L. DOWNing, with lithic portrait of the late Colonel Fisk, 35c.; "Grand Duke Alexis Galop," Hart, 40c.; "Olympia Waltz," Knight, 40c.; "Lost Dandreary" Polka, Turner, 40c.; "Dreaming, Still Dreaming," J. R. Thomas, 40c.
DITSON & CO., Publishers, 711 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR STORE, SITUAted in the Eighth ward, elegantly fitted up; a good trade. Apply to WILLIAM ABBOTT, No. 6 City Hall place.

A LARGE SIZE WILDER'S SAFE FOR SALE, CHEAP; but little used. Apply to TOPHAM & ROSE, 354 Broadway, between 12 and 2 o'clock, for two days.

A.—FOR SALE, A GOOD PAYING CORNER LIQUOR Store; rent $20; the only store on the four corners. Apply to P. GAFFNEY & CO., 251 Bowery.

A DINING AND OYSTER SALOON FOR SALE—Everything in first class order. Inquire for three days at Monmouth, corner of Fifth street and Third avenue.
A. H. HOTT.

A.—FOR SALE, CORNER LIQUOR STORES, HOTELS, Cigar and Tobacco Stores, Restaurants, Oyster Saloons, Bakeries, Confectioneries, Candy Stores, Drug Stores, Coffee and Cake Saloons, Milk Routes, Groceries, Meat Markets, Jersey City Hotels, Bakeries and Stores to let.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A LARGE SIZE SAFE, TWO MEDIUM AND ONE small size, of Herring's, Wilder's and Lule's make, for sale cheap by S. G. QUIRK, 72 Maiden lane.

A NO. 1 DINING AND DRINKING SALOON FOR sale.—Location heart of business; perfect mint; sure fortune. Particulars 23 Chambers street.
GEORGE W. SIMERS' Store Agency.

AN ELEGANT OYSTER HOUSE, WITH BAR.—MUST be sold this week. Address J. M., box 162 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,255 Broadway.

A FIRST CLASS BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY for sale, in the vicinity of uptown hotels. Apply to A. GIBSET, 161 Broadway.

A.—FOR SALE THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, THE Lease, Stock and Fixtures of the Liquor Store known as 209 Broome street, corner of Norfolk. See auction by John A. Dunn & Co.

CORNER GROCERY FOR SALE—OR WOULD TAKE a partner to extend business. Established trade of $2,500 per month. Books can be seen. Finest location in the city. Address W. E. MAY & CO., Herald office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—DOING GOOD BUSINESS, cheap; cause, other business. Address box 570 Elizabeth, N. J.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY.—GOOD stock of fixtures; excellent location; owner has other business. Inquire of bookkeeper at G. & S. Crawford's, 119 Fulton street, New York.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—LONG LEASE, WELL stocked; business $30 a day; elegantly fitted up; for sale low and on reasonable terms. Apply at store, corner of Eighth avenue and Fifty-fifth street.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD PAYING FAMILY LIQUOR Stores, in good locations, for half price. Apply at 92 Willett street.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG STORE, in a rapidly growing city, only a few miles from New York; the large store, full stock and low rent; owner wishes to retire from business; will offer very liberal terms for cash. Address DRUGS, box 1,758 New York Post office.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of an Oyster and Dining Room, in Croton Market, adjoining the Grand Central depot; call until sold; business very good. East Forty-second street.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED RESTAURANT and Oyster Saloon, on account of sickness in the family. Call at or address 24 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—OYSTER SALOON AND RESTAURANT; cheap rent; a good stand; license paid. 12 Newark street, Hoboken, N. J., near the ferry.

FOR SALE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE A fortune; good reasons given for selling. Inquire of E. R. MASON, No. 1 Chambers street.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A Hardware and Housefurnishing Store, in a good location. Address A. F. V. W., box 2,407 New York Post office.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, SEcured by patents; requires no machinery and will pay satisfactory profits; a rare chance for a party with $500 to $1,000 capital. Apply to Superintendent New York Fox Company, 41 Centre street.

FOR SALE—A JEWELRY STORE, IN ONE OF THE best locations in Brooklyn; good stock on hand; watch and jewelry repairing pays expenses. Address or apply to PAUL NEGOLD, 6 Nassau street, room 2.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS BAKERY; 11 BARRELS, all over the counter. Inquire at 511 East Fifteenth street.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF HAT STORE No. 8 Bowery, and the Lease of building, either together or separately; an immediate purchaser will be met with very liberal terms. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT INVOICE PRICE OF STOCK, A FIRST class Grocery Store, in good location, doing a business of $700 per week; strictly cash trade; about $1,000 or over the amount of stock on hand; a splendid chance for any party to break in a safe, cash paying business. Inquire of CORSFORD & FERGIN, No. 5 Hamilton st., Br'klyn.

BOS AMERICANUS!

The Imperial Sporting Party at Camp Alexis.

VICTORY AND TRIUMPHAL RETURN.

Grand Powwow and Indian War Dance.

THE SIOUX WARRIORS AND HEROES.

Red, White, Black, Green or Any Other Bears.

MR., MRS. AND MISS SPOTTED TAIL.

Miss Spotted Tail's Beauty Dazzling the Grand Duke, Sheridan and the Whole Party—Gallant Rivalry for a Kiss—Custer Wins It.

THE CHIEFS AT THE BANQUET.

The Young Lady's Eye to Business—Waste Not, Want Not.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

Speeches of Spotted Tail and General Sheridan—What the Great Father in Washington Should Do for the Red Men.

Departure from Red Willow Creek and Arrival in Denver.

CAMP ALEXIS, WILLOW CREEK, Neb., Jan. 16—Morning.

After the courier had departed last night with my despatch containing the full account of the buffalo hunt the Indian powwow took place in front of the Grand Duke Alexis' tent.

SPOTTED TAIL ARRAYED IN GORGEOUS GARMENTS.

First General Sheridan sent for Spotted Tail and presented him with a beautiful scarlet cloth cap, embroidered with white beads; a handsome brown cloth morning robe, trimmed with scarlet; an elegant ivory-mounted hunting knife, and a general officer's belt, made of Russia leather, wrought with gilt. The delighted chief arrayed himself with these attractive looking articles, and presently appeared in the midst of his people, who surrounded and surveyed him with admiration.

A PRESENT FROM CHIEF TO CHIEF.

Spotted Tail was given to understand that these presents were not from the Great Father at Washington, but from Sheridan himself, as testimonials of esteem "from one chief to another."

PREPARING FOR THE GRAND POWWOW.

While the Imperial party were at dinner preparations were being made for the great Indian war dance, which is introduced to illustrate one of the curious customs of the red men. The Indians have a great variety of dances, each dance having its distinct significance. The one chosen for this occasion was

THE WAR DANCE.

It consists chiefly in each warrior arising and recounting the history of his exploits, at the same time dancing in the circle formed by his hearers, and keeping time to the monotonous music of the musicians, who beat away on a kind of drum, while he extols himself in his native language. An immense log fire was built between the row of tents and the flag pole in front of them. Meanwhile all the young warriors were busy in their lodge painting their faces afresh and decking themselves with ornaments.

VISIT OF WARRIORS AND INDIAN SQUAWS.

The several bands of Sioux which Spotted Tail had collected were camped near at hand, on the other side of Red Willow Creek, and the most successful of the warriors and several of the squaws came across to participate in and witness the Indian war dance.

LAMPS WERE HUNG ABOUT

the flag pole and arranged around the inside of the circle formed by the "chubs," the younger warriors and the spectators. The chiefs did not participate in the dance, their deeds being well known and acknowledged by the members of their respective bands, and, indeed, to all the tribe of which Spotted Tail is the controlling chief. All the self-glorification was left to the less celebrated braves, who look forward to the succession as leaders of their bands.

A GENERAL SQUAT BY THE REDS.

The Indians sat upon the ground, the more noted ones in front, while near them sat the squaws. The glare of the blazing camp fires heightened the effect produced by the yellow and scarlet and carmine colors that were so conspicuous among those with which these dusky natives of the Western wilds delight to stain their faces.

BARBAROUS CUSTOMS AND TRINKETS.

Some of them were wrapped in blankets, some almost completely covered up with buffalo robes, while others were dressed in all sorts of barbarous costumes. Some of them wore many kinds of curious trinkets. There were not nearly as many Indians as had been expected; but there was a sufficient number to give the Imperial party a good idea of the characteristics of the race. There were representatives from all the bands that Spotted Tail could call in within the time appointed for the hunt.

MR., MRS. AND MISS SPOTTED TAIL.

Spotted Tail himself sat in a prominent place, and beside him was his wife and daughter. The dusky maiden was the object of marked attention on the part of some of the gallant young warriors from circles of our higher forms of civilization.

RED, WHITE, BLACK, AND ALL THE OTHER BEARS.

Around the inside of the arena sat the lesser chiefs, heads of bands, Black Bear, Fast Bear, Conquering Bear, Red Leaf, Two Strike, Little Wound and Brave Shoal, all of whom sat in silence and listened to the tales of their young warriors, who told of scalps secured and victories achieved.

THE IMPERIAL PARTY AND SHERIDAN ENTRANCED.

The Grand Duke and suite, with General Sheridan and staff, and all the other officers in camp, were present, and noted and commented on the incidents which attracted their attention as the braves described the wonderful deeds they had performed when on the warpath. At the conclusion of each recitation

THE SQUAWS SIGNIFIED THEIR APPROVAL,

which was done in a shrill tone of voice. One of the interpreters stood near the Grand Duke and explained to him the salient points in each red man's speech, and also answered all the questions which Alexis asked. His Imperial Highness was deeply interested in what transpired.

THE LOVELY MISS SPOTTED TAIL.

One of the incidents of the evening was that in which the daughter of Spotted Tail took a silent but a prominent part. She is a modest maiden of some sixteen summers, and that she is comely is clear from the fact that some of the members of our party were evidently more interested in her than in the sanguinary stories of the warriors who were shouting and stamping in the circle.

SHERIDAN'S OFFICERS COURTING HER.

Several of her white admirers vied with the others in their efforts to secure some indication from her that she regarded them with especial favor. At first she seemed to show the coyness characteristic of her sex, and if the rosy tints that bloomed so brightly on her cheeks were not natural, there are many maidens and married women among the "pale faces," as the Indians call our people—ladies who adorn the highest circles of civilized life—who will appreciate Miss Spotted Tail's process for improving her complexion.

COMPARISONS ARE ODIOUS.

Either they strive to civilize a savage custom, or she has attained proficiency in one of the fine arts of Christian civilization. Like some of her civilized sex she was not averse to admiration. Presents from her admirers soon began to flow in upon her. Some presented confectionery and fruits, and others such trinkets as he could procure at short notice.

RIVALRY FOR HER SMILES—CLARK'S CONQUEST.

The rivalry for her smiles continued while the dance proceeded. At length a handsome young officer of the Second cavalry, Lieutenant Clark, who had already made some impression, as it seemed, upon Miss Spotted Tail's affections, and who, wishing to complete the conquest over all the other suitors, went over to his tent, opened his trunk, and, seizing a set of jewelry which may have been intended for some fairer female, hastened back to the scene of the war dance and the wooing. He presented the jewels to her with his compliments, as evidence of his admiration and affection, which, it is supposed, he told the interpreter were boundless and undying.

OH, CUSTER, FOR SHAME!

General Custer, who was one of those who had been profuse in his attentions to the maiden, now stepped forward, and, taking advantage of his knowledge of the Indian sign language and vernacular, entered into a conversation with her and requested the privilege of placing the rings on her ears—a privilege which she graciously accorded. To some of his less fortunate rivals it seemed that he consumed more time in this pleasant occupation than was necessarily needed. Having adjusted one of the earrings he, without changing his position, put his arm around her neck in order to adjust the other.

ONE SWEET KISS AS A REWARD.

As she interposed no objection to this proceeding, he claimed the only reward he could request for his pleasing labor, and the scene was ended by him kissing her. It was done so gracefully that old Spotted Tail had no cause to scalp him for his temerity, but if he had done so he would have had a splendid scalp lock.

THE WOOING SCENE.

The whole party were interested in this wooing scene. As the question of preference was now settled in favor of the General, even against the one who had given the ornaments, all of the discarded suitors said it was because Custer looked like a chief, dressed, as he was, in Indian hunting costume.

THE GRAND DUKE'S PRESENTS.

After this little episode, and when the war dance was concluded, the presents brought by the Grand Duke for Spotted Tail and his subordinate chiefs were then presented. These consisted of a number of red and green blankets, colors so much admired by the Indians, and a large bag of silver dollars, to which

LITTLE PHIL'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

General Sheridan added a number of other articles, including some handsome hunting knives. Sheridan had also on the ground for Spotted Tail and his people three months' supply of provisions ready for distribution in the morning, the condition being that they would continue to be good Indians.

HAIL TO THE CHIEFS.

Spotted Tail, with his wife and daughter and the other chiefs, were then conducted into the imperial dining tent, where they were treated to luxuries which they have not been accustomed to.

MISS SPOTTED TAIL'S EYE TO BUSINESS.

Miss Spotted Tail, after she had finished her supper, gathered up the fragments and the food within reach of her and, deliberately storing them in her blanket, took them away with her. The party were much amused at the way the chiefs conducted themselves at the table and how much better they enjoyed the champagne than they do the ordinary fire water.

In the meantime all the other Indians returned to their lodges on the other side of the Red Willow. The subordinate chiefs soon followed them, leaving Spotted Tail, who desired to confer with General Sheridan concerning the interests of his people.

SPOTTED TAIL AND SHERIDAN IN COUNCIL.

A council was then held in the General's tent. It was a sort of semi-official council. The Grand Duke and others of the imperial party were present by invitation.

A GROTESQUE GROUP.

The Duke reclined on Sheridan's bed, Custer sat on the table, Spotted Tail, with his wife and daughter, sat on Sheridan's baggage and the others occupied the remaining limited space left within the tent. In accordance with Indian usage Spotted Tail first took a smoke. When he had finished he handed his pipe to his wife, and then, in a dignified and deliberate manner, arose, and, through the interpreter, addressed some sensible remarks to General Sheridan.

THE SIOUX CHIEF ADDRESSING SHERIDAN.

Alluding first to the interesting occasion which had brought them all together, he expressed his gratification at being enabled to see the Grand Duke Alexis, the representative, he understood, of a mighty chief across the broad and angry water. He was glad to have had a hunt after the wild buffalo with him and with General Sheridan, the chief who represented here the Great Father whom he had met in Washington. He was very glad to meet all the officers and gentlemen who accompanied the Grand Duke and General Sheridan, because he desired to preserve

PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP WITH THE WHITE MAN,

and when they met again he hoped it would be with the same good feeling which now prevailed among them. He had been to Washington to speak with the Great Father, and had promised him that he would always remain faithful to his treaties and never more go on the warpath. This promise he had kept, but there were still

TWO FAVORS THAT HE DESIRED TO ASK:

that they were simple and reasonable would appear to the great chief whom he now addressed. First, he asked that he and his people might be allowed to hunt south of the River Platte, until their farms on the reservation could be cultivated to produce enough food for their support. Second—He saw when he went to Washington that the white man was not compelled to trade at a single store or with one trader, but could go to any store; and if one trader asked what seemed to be too high a price he could go and bargain with another, but such was not the case with Spotted Tail and his people. The Great Father had only allowed them one trader on their reservation. This he did not think was right; and in order to have some safety against extortion he requested that at least one more trader might be permitted on the reservation. If the great father would grant these simple and reasonable requests the heart of Spotted Tail would be made glad, and joy would fill the bosoms of all his grateful people.

SHERIDAN'S REPLY.

General Sheridan in reply said to the interpreter, who translated the language into that of the Sioux Nation:—

Say to Spotted Tail that he has made a very good speech to me; a much better one, I think, than I can make to him; that I believe I fully comprehend the points he has made, and they are two. First, he wants permission to hunt south of the Platte until his farms can be made to produce sufficient to support his people, and second, he wants more traders upon their reservation. Now, say to him that, while the control of the Indians does not come under my department, as he well knows, I appreciate the force and justice of his requests, so long as we are at peace with each other I see no [illegible] people.

[illegible] PLATTE.

[illegible] this privilege would be withdrawn. With respect to allowing him more traders I can only promise [illegible]—I am going to see the Great Father before many days and I shall remember that speech and ask him to let Spotted Tail and his people have more traders. I am very glad to see him here; I have great respect for him, because he has faithfully fulfilled his treaty obligations. It has also given me great pleasure to have had him respond so promptly to the invitation to join in the hunt with the Grand Duke Alexis, who comes here from a far distant country, the son and representative of the great, if not the greatest of chiefs in Europe. If hereafter Spotted Tail should have any request to make that I can grant, consistently, I will remember his promptness on this occasion and do all I can for him.

The deepest interest was shown by those who listened to the speech of Spotted Tail and the reply of Sheridan.

A SOCIAL SMOKE AND GENERAL GOOD-BY.

After a social smoke the council was closed, and after shaking hands with the hardy huntsman and receiving the personal thanks of the Grand Duke, Spotted Tail and his family returned to the village of his people across the creek.

FAREWELL TO CAMP ALEXIS.

The Imperial Hunting Party, After Being Photographed, Leave Red Willow Creek—The Return Ride—Halting and Incidents—Safe Arrival at North Platte.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Jan. 16—Evening.

The imperial hunting party took their final leave of Camp Alexis at an early hour this morning, and have returned to their special train on the Pacific Railroad. Before leaving the camp several photographs were taken by the enterprising artist.

SKETCHING CAMP ALEXIS.

They will be interesting souvenirs, especially to the imperial members of the party who participated in the hunting expedition with General Sheridan and His Imperial Highness. One large view was taken of the party as they sat at breakfast. Pictures were also made of the camp itself, and among the others which were taken by request of the Grand Duke were

PORTRAITS OF SPOTTED TAIL,

of Buffalo Bill and General Custer in his buckskin hunting dress. The band of the Second cavalry was on the ground and figured in the parting scene. All the members of the party bade adieu to General Palmer and the officers who remained behind to break up what many will long remember as Camp Alexis.

The Grand Duke thanked the General most cordially for the complete success that had crowned the efforts of himself and his efficient officers to contribute to the comfort of the whole hunting party.

THE RETURNING CAVALCADE.

When the Grand Duke and General Sheridan jumped into their open wagon, and the other members of the party took seats in the ambulances, the band struck up an appropriate air, and, with Buffalo Bill ahead again as guide, all dashed across the open country, headed northward toward the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. The return ride was not marked by any very unusual incidents. Some springs were broken, and one ambulance was upset, but, fortunately, nobody was hurt, although Dr. Ash, who was riding on the front outside seat, was precipitated through the top of the ambulance into the midst of his astonished fellow passengers, some of whom were Russians.

HALTING AT MEDICINE RIVER.

A halt was made at the Medicine River, twenty miles from the Red Willow, and luncheon was partaken of. When the line of vehicles approached the Platte the Grand Duke and Sheridan dashed ahead and reached the railroad long before the rest of the party, the ambulances being heavily loaded.

ARRIVED SAFELY AT THE PLATTE.

Every one has now returned safely to the railroad track, and all are delighted with the experience of the last few days, as well as grateful that, while no serious accidents occurred to leave unpleasant memories in the minds of any one, everything happily conspired in contributing to the comfort of, and complete success as a whole of, the grand ducal hunting expedition.

General Sheridan and the officers who have come here with him will accompany the Grand Duke and suite on to Denver, and then via the Kansas Pacific Railroad back to St. Louis. The special train will leave here late to-night, and is due at Denver to-morrow evening.

SAFE ARRIVAL IN DENVER.

Exciting Journey from North Platte—Enthusiasm Evinced by the Inhabitants of Cheyenne—Another Railroad Accident and a Consequent Fright to the Duke—Sheridan's Car Upset, but no Bones Broken—Hearty Reception by the People of Denver.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 17—Evening.

The Grand Ducal party arrived here, at the capital city of Colorado, this evening. They came directly through from North Platte, immediately after returning from the pleasures and excitements of the buffalo hunt on the Plains, and were about nineteen hours on the rail. General Sheridan and staff, who accepted of an earnest invitation of the Duke to accompany him around to St. Louis, augmented the party in numbers and contributed largely to relieve the tediousness of the journey. Although it was late at night when the ducal train passed the small villages along the line of the Union Pacific there were, nevertheless, large crowds out to cheer the distinguished visitor.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION AT CHEYENNE.

As the cars went by at Cheyenne, which was reached at about ten o'clock this forenoon, nearly the whole population was out to see and welcome Alexis, and when he appeared in sight in response to their calls he was most heartily cheered. Colonel J. H. King and the officers of the Ninth United States Infantry also called upon His Imperial Highness and spent a few moments in social intercourse, and subsequently the passing visitor was tendered the compliment of a serenade by the band belonging to the regiment. The party were also met here by Governor McCook, ex-Governor Evans and several other members of the Territorial government, who acted as a committee of escort to this city.

ANOTHER SLIGHT RAILROAD SMASH.

After about half an hour's detention at Cheyenne the journey was resumed; but before the train was fairly under way there occurred quite an exciting and almost serious accident. The train was backing up a "Y" track, when an imperfectly secured rail "spread up" and threw General Sheridan's and the Duke's drawing room car from the track.

THE GENERAL'S CAR WAS TURNED OVER

almost on one side, and if it had gone four or five feet further would have been completely capsized. Only the rear truck of the Ducal car was thrown off, but the passengers inside were nevertheless well shaken up and not a little alarmed. In General Sheridan's car the scene was even more exciting. The party were mostly standing at the time, and of course were thrown around in great confusion. Some one of the number managed to get a pull at the bell rope, and the train was thus stopped in season to save what might have otherwise been a serious accident.

NO BROKEN BONES, BUT BADLY FRIGHTENED.

As it was no one was injured, but all were badly frightened. The Duke's car was soon got upon the track again; but General Sheridan's was in a worse condition, and was not got upon the rails for several hours. The General insisted upon the Duke continuing his journey, promising to follow as soon as his car was got in condition. The Ducal party therefore came on, and General Sheridan and his staff arrived here some four hours later.

SAFE IN A COLORADO HOTEL—MORE FESTIVITIES.

A large and enthusiastic crowd followed him with cheers to the American House, half a mile or more distant. The evening was spent in quiet; but to-morrow the distinguished visitor will be shown around the town by Governor McCook, and in the evening there will be a grand ball in his honor, at which all the distinguished citizens of this portion of Colorado will be present.

FUTURE MOVEMENTS OF THE IMPERIAL TRAVELLER.

The Duke will leave here on Friday for St. Louis, stopping, perhaps, for one day at Jefferson City. From St. Louis he will take a special steamer and proceed down the river to Cairo and New Orleans.

A WOMAN AFTER THE GRAND DUKE.

The Omaha *Bee* of the 13th inst. has the following singular story:—

Among the passengers on the regular train from St. Louis this morning was a well dressed and [illegible] attracting all, who made inquiries as to the whereabouts of the Grand Duke. On learning, she expressed a good deal of regret at not having arrived sooner, and so conducted herself as to cause inquiry. It was learned that she belongs in a small town near St. Louis and is a maiden lady of some twenty-six summers, who has conceived the singular infatuation that she is the destined wife of the Grand Duke Alexis. She attempted to take passage on the ducal train when it left St. Louis yesterday noon, but was prevented. She finally secured a ticket on the regular train and arrived here only a few hours behind the one on which Alexis rode. She expressed a determination of going with him on his buffalo hunt, but failed in securing a seat in the Pullman cars. She belongs to a good family, and has plenty of means to carry out her whim of following His Highness over the country; but so far her devotion has met with no reward. Alexis not deigning to bestow upon her a single glance. She is not discouraged, however, but seems confident in the ultimate result of her mission, and as it is leap year she does not have that modesty in the pursuit of her object that is usual with maidens of an uncertain age. She first met the Duke at his reception in St. Louis, and, to use a common phrase, she has been "struck" after him ever since. She says she will only desist when he shall make her the Grand Duchess. She remained at the Ninth street depot all the time Alexis was up town, patiently waiting for his return. There is little doubt but she is a monomaniac upon this subject, and should be taken care of. The railroad authorities will do their best to return her to St. Louis by the next train.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

NEW JERSEY.

In the Senate yesterday bills were introduced as follows:—

To erect parts of Salem, Cumberland and Atlantic counties into a new one.

A supplement to the Franklin Horse Car Railway extends the time for the completion of the first two miles to five years from the 4th of July next.

A supplement to an act against usury; providing that if any person shall accept any greater sum than seven per cent by way of bonus retained from the amount to be loaned, either for the original loan or for the extension of the time of any note, mortgage or other evidence of indebtedness, such note or mortgage shall be void; and if it shall appear that more than legal interest has been taken, or that a less amount of goods or money was delivered to the borrower than that for which the contract was drawn, then the lender shall forfeit the whole amount of principal and interest; but the amount actually lent, with legal interest, may be recovered from the borrower, by action of debt, the one half to be given to the person prosecuting and the other to the State.

A supplement to the Englewood Horse Railway Company, allowing a change in the route and changing the name to the Palisades Railway Company.

To lay out streets, avenues and squares in the township of Clinton, Essex county.

A supplement to an act concerning taxes provides that in Essex county the Assessors shall perform their duties by the 20th of June, and the Board of Assessors shall meet on the second Monday in July.

In the Assembly the bill to relieve School district No. 54, of Hunterdon county, enables the trustees to sell an old school house and borrow money to build a new one.

The supplements to the charter of Jersey City were introduced. One provides that section 151 of that act shall apply to taxes, water rents and assessments levied on lands in Jersey City before the passage of the act; the other increases the force of the Fire Department.

A bill has been introduced authorizing any city to appoint boards of health, with full power to make all rules that may be necessary to prevent smallpox or other diseases.

The act to regulate and control the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt or other intoxicating liquors, in the several wards of Camden, refers the question of license to the people of the wards of the city every third year.

MARYLAND.

The Contest for the United States Senatorship—Dr. Dennis the Coming Man—Influence of the Baltimore and Ohio Road in State Politics.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 17, 1872.

To-night there is more stir in political matters than upon any preceding day since the meeting of the Legislature. Large numbers of prominent politicians from the western part of the State arrived this morning and evening and are busy in caucus. At twelve o'clock to-day the two Houses of the Legislature met in joint session to ballot for a United States Senator to serve for six years from March 4, 1873. Five ballots were taken, upon each of which George Vickers, the present incumbent, received the highest number of votes of any one candidate, but, as there are about ten candidates, not near enough to elect him, nor is it likely that he will be chosen. The influx of the politicians from the western counties is looked upon as evidence that the preconceived plans to elect W. Pinkney Whyte, the new Governor, are about to be consummated.

The Legislature adjourned until to-morrow, when a further vote will be taken. George Vickers, who still leads in the contest, arrived to-night. The Eastern shore men have not concentrated on any particular person, and but little hope is anticipated of reaching a result for some days. As I said in my last, Dr. Dennis is the candidate of those in the interests of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and will ultimately, it is confidently believed, be the choice of the Legislature.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Election of Officers for the State Constitutional Convention and Both Houses of the Legislature.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 17, 1872.

The State Constitutional Convention assembled here yesterday. Hon. Samuel Price, of Greenbriar county, was re-elected permanent President, and G. P. Butcher Secretary. An effort will be made to remove the Convention to Wheeling, and will probably succeed.

Both Houses of the Legislature are also organized. C. A. Sperry was elected Speaker of the Senate, and Dr. E. A. Summers Speaker of the House. The officers of both Houses and the Convention are democrats.

OHIO.

Legislation to Modify the Taking of Evidence in Civil Actions in the Courts.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 17, 1872.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature amending the statutes in regard to evidence, and allowing parties in civil actions or special proceedings to testify; also to establish negro testimony in State Courts.

MISSOURI.

Hopeful Financial Condition of the State—Report of the Ways and Means Committee in the Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17, 1872.

The Committee on Ways and Means of the Lower House of the Legislature have made a report on the financial condition of the State, in which they say that no further legislation is necessary to provide for meeting the State indebtedness maturing prior to 1875, the tax required to be levied by the last State Convention being ample to meet both the interest and principal, as well as to defray the current expenses of the State.

A large meeting of Irishmen was held here last night to protest against the unfair distribution of offices by the party in power.

KENTUCKY.

More Ku Klux Outrages—A Party of Ruffians Breaking in Upon a Wedding Party.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 17, 1872.

A special despatch to the *Commercial*, from Frankfort, Ky., says that a short time since a party of disguised Ku Klux visited the house of a citizen in that county while a wedding was in progress, and took possession of the premises. They fired off pistols and danced over the floor, and the fright occasioned to the daughter of this citizen caused her to go into spasms succeeded by insanity.

CANADA.

The Transportation of Freight Between the Dominion and the United States.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 17, 1872.

P. W. Holmes, of Schenectady; George A. Frril, of New York; H. Kolfe, of Burlington; W. Sherwood, of Prescott; J. W. Moak and C. C. Case, of Watertown, and other gentlemen, all interested in the lumber freight business between this city and the United States, arrived in Ottawa yesterday, for the purpose of making better arrangements for canal and railroad transportation of through freight.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS AND VIEWS.

The North Carolina United States Senatorship.

The Wilmington *Journal* of the 16th instant says:—

We know whereof we speak when we say that John Pool was the main cause of the adoption of Morton's amendment, which, if sustained by the House, settles the rejection of Governor Vance's right to a seat in the Senate. We have further reason for knowing that up to the moment of his vote (of that amendment) he [illegible] Governor Vance; Pool expressed himself to Governor Vance and his friends as in favor of his admission.

FRANKLIN.

Unveiling the Statue of the Greatest of American Printers.

The Ceremonies of Inauguration—Speeches by Professor Morse, Dr. Greeley and Mr. Savage—The Banquet at Delmonico's.

With simple but appropriate ceremonies the statue of the immortal Franklin was yesterday unveiled to the public gaze and formally presented to the people. There was no attempt at pomp or ostentation; indeed, the glitter of an "idle pageant" would have been a singularly questionable honor to the great man whose memory is now perpetuated in "enduring bronze." A short prayer, three brief and sensible speeches, a salvo of guns and the hearty cheers of the people—these made up the unpretentious ritual of inauguration.

Only a few minutes after the appointed hour of noon Professor Morse, Dr. Greeley and a score of other well known citizens, headed by the banner of the Typographical Society marched in procession to the platform which had been erected in front of the statue. The crowd, which had swollen to immense proportions, gave a loud burst of cheering, and almost succeeded, in their enthusiasm, in breaking through the cordon of police that kept clear a certain necessary reserved area. No time was lost in getting to work, and Dr. Deems having delivered a short and appropriate prayer, Mr. Douglas Taylor announced that Professor Morse, who, with [illegible] Greeley and Captain De Groot, had climbed up [illegible] a coign of vantage at the base of the statue, would proceed to unveil the "counterfeit presentment" of the great American in whose honor this vast crowd had assembled.

PROFESSOR MORSE'S REMARKS.

Professor Morse then said:—I estimate it as one of my highest honors that I should have been designated for the office of unveiling this fine statue of our illustrious and immortal Franklin. When requested to accept this duty I was confined to my bed, but I could not refuse, and I said, "Yes, if I have to be lifted to the spot." Franklin needs no eulogy from me. No one has more reason to venerate his memory than myself. May his illustrious example of devotion to the interests of universal humanity be the seed of further fruit for the good of the world.

As Professor Morse concluded he pulled a streamer of bunting, and the flags that enfolded the statue were slowly drawn away, and the sober figure of Franklin was revealed to the eyes of the people. Loud cheering and a salvo of thirteen guns followed. Professor Morse, who was evidently in very feeble health, then retired, amid loud bursts of cheering.

DR. GREELEY'S SPEECH.

Dr. Greeley was made the next speaker. He said:—

A statue of Franklin had been suggested by one of "our craft" as an appropriate adornment of this great city, which had become the emporium of American journalism and of American book publishing. It had seemed desirable and appropriate that the printers and publishers of the city of New York should testify their regard for the man whom they all esteemed as the patriarch and chief honor of their calling by presenting some visible embodiment of him to the admiration and appreciation of their fellow citizens. This suggestion was made to Captain Albert De Groot, and in acknowledgement, as he said, of the many favors he had received from the press, this gentleman resolved himself to be the donor of this statue and the benefactor of our calling. He then conferred with Mr. Ernest Plassman, the distinguished sculptor, and implored him to put his idea into enduring marble. Mr. Plassman made first a small model of the figure of Franklin, which he submitted to the criticism of judicious and capable patrons of art. It was then cast in clay in the larger mould now before you, and again submitted to the ordeal of judicious criticism, and, thus improved by judicious suggestions, the final model was made, of which the enduring representative was now visible. The figure, however, was so large that a new building and new materials had to be provided. He rejoiced that this work, therefore, like its subject, was purely American. It might be that European art might have produced a better one, though he thought not. But at all events the production of this noble statue was our warrant for believing that if better statues can be erected this achievement had prepared our countrymen to produce them. Mr. Greeley further said that he rejoiced that they had been assisted in the work of inauguration by that eminent American who to-day was the nearest resemblance we had to the great and patriotic citizen whose memory was thus being honored. He rejoiced that Professor Morse, born in the same city and within rifle shot of Franklin; born a year after Franklin died, and raised up, as it seemed, by Providence to be the continuer of that great work of which Franklin was the beginner, had been spared to meet with them and assist them on this interesting occasion. Professor Morse was indeed the appropriate successor of Franklin. The one taught the world how to tame the lightning and render it harmless. The other had taught us how to render it the most useful as a messenger and agent, as a diffuser of intelligence across continents and oceans, so that to-day by means of the intervention of Morse the whole world was placed in instantaneous communication, and any interesting event was flashed as by the lightning from one end of the habitable globe to the other. Mr. Greeley concluded by finally presenting the statue, in the name of Captain De Groot, to the people.

MR. SAVAGE'S SPEECH.

Mr. C. C. SAVAGE, the representative of the Typographical Society, then spoke. After a few introductory remarks he said, pointing to the statue:—

There he stands; embodying our idea of the printer, the philosopher, the statesman. There is the dress which Franklin wore before sages, diplomats and kings. How vividly it recalls the suit in which he appeared at the signing of the treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1783, which, ten years before, he declared he would never wear again until he had "signed England's degradation and America's independence!"

Look on that face. How full of the characteristics of the calm, sturdy, quaint, common sense, which marked and made Ben Franklin stand out among the intellectual giants of his day, with clear positive individuality! Is not the whole a type of the man as he was—as we would have him be? Will it not prove a Mentor and preacher to the boys and young men of this metropolis who shall gaze on the venerable form, from this text in his indenture of apprenticeship:—"Taverns, inns and alehouses he shall not frequent; at cards, dice or any unlawful game he shall not play?" It is appropriate that this statue should be erected in this centre of our trade, in the very midst of our craft work, instead of in Central Park; for Franklin's life was devoted to practical hard work rather than to the ornamental and the recreative. This is not the place, however, nor is mine the privilege, of pronouncing a eulogy on the life and works of him who is so truthfully presented in the bronze before us. Else gladly would I recount to you his trials and successes, and the causes which led thereto, and speak of his maxims, which have almost the wisdom of inspiration. I would remind you of Franklin's habits of industry and frugality, whereby he early acquired ease in business and wealth; of his unswerving integrity, which secured him the steadfast confidence of his countrymen; of his fidelity and patriotism, which brought him the highest honors and offices in the gift of his country; of his sagacity and justice, which enabled him to cope with and master the most astute statesman of Europe; of his studiousness and research, which gave him the key to unlock the Divine Arcana and present to the world priceless treasures; and of his temperance, which preserved a sound mind in a healthy body for more than four score years. In a word, Franklin was ever diligent in whatever department he labored, to leave it better than he found it. Such a man is a coworker with the Deity, to uplift humanity and bring the race nearer to freedom, to brotherhood and to God.

Mr. SAVAGE then explained the worthy objects of the society which he represented and the great claim it had to be present officially on the present occasion. He concluded as follows:—

PROFESSOR MORSE—We welcome your participation in this scene, for no hand was deemed so worthy to lift the veil as yours. Franklin caught the electric thought from heaven, but it was reserved for you to yoke its untamed power to the service of industry and intelligence. Wherever the iron nerves traverse the earth there will be known and linked the names of Franklin and Morse.

ALBERT DE GROOT—We thankfully receive this deed of trust from your hands, and we pledge ourselves and our successors to guard it with the vigilance of love. May God bless you for your noble gift!

As Mr. Savage concluded three cheers were called for and heartily given to Captain De Groot. The crowd then quietly dispersed, the ceremonies having altogether occupied but little more than half an hour.

The Banquet.

In the evening the occasion was worthily celebrated by a banquet at Delmonico's. About one hundred and fifty guests gathered together, and, after a couple of hours of feasting and wassail—of a luxurious fashion that would, perhaps, scarcely have been approved by Franklin's "Poor Richard" if he had still lived in the flesh—the exercises of the evening commenced.

Dr. PRIME, who officiated as chairman, in a few humorous remarks, introduced the serious business of toasts. The first, "The President of the United States," was drunk with all the honors. Mr. A. Oakey Hall responded to the second—"The State and City of New York." He was received with a loud burst of applause, which lasted at least a minute, and after thanking the audience for his reception, which proved, he said, that they did not wish to ostracise him because the "devil had mixed his copy," spoke as follows:—

To-day the city which you have toasted beheld the Franklin statue unveiled. Last summer she witnessed the dedication of another to Morse. The first one faces the newspaper temples wherein public opinion finds shrines. The other confronts newspaper readers who daily throng Central Park, from the skating newsboy to the sauntering scholar. But are these statues in this antithetical contemplation [illegible] that the distance between the downtown statue and the uptown one, at topographical points that also mark the material growth of the city from the era at which Franklin died to the epoch in which Morse still honorably [illegible], that this distance may represent the intervening and crowded space in history between the first and eldest ally of newspaper enterprise, or between the hand-printing press and the electric telegraph—between the lightning experiments of Franklin and the electric vibrations of Morse? The presence of these two statues in this crowded metropolis will ever emphasize an old text and, indeed, paraphrase [illegible] "He who runneth may read [illegible] the onward march of human intelligence." The spectacle this day witnessed in Printing House square will become historical in the annals of the State and city. Morse unveiling the statue of Franklin! It is as if Herschel had dedicated a monument to Copernicus, or Robert [illegible] one to Caxton, or Faraday or John W. Draper another to Roger Bacon, or Cyrus W. [illegible] one to Leonardo, or Elias Howe, Jr., to Hans George, the German of the sixteenth century, or Mr. Beecher to St. Paul. But let not the one forget the individual to whose aesthetic industry the town the statue of to-day, who has before aided in adorning a metropolis too much devoted to mere money-getting. There was once a German alchemist named Albert Groot, surnamed Albertus Magnus. It is said that he amalgamated the first bronze. He has a worthy namesake of to-day, and I close by giving you the health of Albert De Groot, a very Prince Warrior Albert among the royal good fellows of New York enterprise.

The remaining toasts, responded to by Mr. Greeley, Henry Ward Beecher and others, were as follows:—

Benjamin Franklin—Printer, philosopher, diplomatist and statesman. [illegible] in the art of printing, he soon became [illegible] that knowledge which blended the greatest wisdom [illegible] things with the highest statesmanship and truest philosophy.

[illegible] the "Best Policy"—One of Franklin's maxims, and [illegible] illustrated in his life and [illegible] a maxim worthy of all times, all nations and all professions.

[illegible] Friend and Our Guest, Captain Albert De Groot.—He has done for the memory of Franklin and the printers of New York what we and they should long ago have done in honor of our own craft and profession.

Our Country—Immense in its area and wonderful in its growth; it needs but few men in service and in counsel to outlive all the republics of history.

Public Opinion—To be respected when it is stable, consistent and upon the side of law and order, and to be disregarded when governed by caprice or passion, malice or revenge.

The Press—While its conductors owe to each other the courtesy and charity of true gentlemen, they owe to the public the diffusion of knowledge founded upon truth, and, with their best intelligence, unscrupulous rectitude. "It is not enough that men mean well." It becomes them to do well."

The Working Press—From the old Ramage press used by Franklin, with two pulls to [illegible] to the eight and ten cylinder of our own Robert Hoe and the self-feeding press of Bullock. The [illegible] came from old England, and by hard hand labor worked off one or two hundred impressions an hour. We send the last to Europe, with a capacity of printing 20,000 and 25,000 copies an hour.

Our Judges—May they judge righteous judgment, without fear and without favor, remembering that the Supreme Being is the Supreme Judge, and that all justice is founded upon truth and honor, equity and right.

American Literature—

With the vigor of Manhood
And the freshness of Youth,
'Tis the offspring of Freedom—
The Champion of Truth.

Our Mothers and Our Wives, Our Daughters and Our Sisters—We respect all their rights, and may God bless them in all their relations. "He that would thrive, must ask his wife."

AMUSEMENTS.

The Matilda Heron Benefit.

Niblo's Garden never contained a larger audience than it did yesterday, on the occasion of Matilda Heron's benefit. The long and faithful service done by this estimable lady in behalf of the drama, her late misfortunes and sufferings, the generosity of her professional contemporaries, the earnest endeavors of Miss Laura Keene, Colonel Allston Brown, and all those ladies and gentlemen who originated and got up the benefit, and the liberality of the metropolitan public, who never forget a true, conscientious artist, contributed to make the benefit a triumphant success. The receipts were as follows:—At the box office, $4,653; outside tickets, $387; private subscription, $650. The net result, deducting about three hundred dollars for unavoidable expenses, amounts to $4,390. It was a noble response on the part of the public to a truly worthy object. The bill was colossal in proportions. First a charming young actress, a pupil of the beneficiary, named Miss Jean Burnside, appeared in the third act of "Camille," and won not only applause, but favorable critical opinion, by her naive, earnest and finished acting, and gave promise of becoming a valuable acquisition to the American stage. Another pupil of Miss Heron's, named Miss Oliver, appeared as the Lady of Camelias in the following act, and created a favorable impression. Next came "Katherine and Petruchio," with Edwin Booth and Miss Pateman in the title parts, and Levy played one of his inimitable cornet solos at the fall of the curtain. Augustin Daly's admirable Fifth Avenue company then gave the third act of "Divorce," and Lester Wallack's company, headed by John Brougham, presented the well-known play, "His Last Legs." Miss Laura Keene and Mr. John Jack succeeded with a scene from the "School for Scandal," and Master Koselle and Mr. Gossin gave the well-known scene from "King John" between Prince Arthur and Hubert. The rest of the performance was interpreted by Charley Backus, Sheridan and Mack, Rollin Howard, Sturges and the Majiltons. The performance commenced at one o'clock and lasted over five hours. It was a memorable event in the annals of the American stage. At the conclusion Miss Matilda Heron came before the curtain and addressed the audience in the following words:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I don't intend to be the weakest woman in this world; but if I was the strongest, or the strongest man, you will believe I could not have strength enough to address such an audience as this in the words I would like to use. There is a common-place phrase which I may well use here—"words are inadequate to express my feelings" at this noble ovation given me by the public of New York and my fellow artists. We read that some are born great, some achieve greatness and others have greatness thrust upon them. I was not born great, but very humble. I certainly never achieved greatness, and I have not vanity enough in my being to expect that it is intended to thrust greatness upon me. Still I may say that your goodness has raised me from an obscurity in which I have been for the past few years, for reasons which possibly are known to some of you, and to those in ignorance I will say that they must remain sacred—there is a skeleton in every home. From this oblivion of despair, illness, weariness, hopelessness, I have been raised by the attack of an unknown boy. My enemy in St. Louis, or if not him his instruments, caused to be sent, through the medium of the Associated Press, tidings too horrible for me to repeat, and this, too, from the theatre where I gained my first glories and my first triumphs. I forgive him—in my heart I bear no enmity to him—and I do make this boast before God and man, that I never did any human being any harm. His first fault was his inexperience. I ought, perhaps, to be thankful to him for what he did, for the answer that has been given by the people of noble, glorious New York. (Applause.) People can sting by word of mouth; but that is something that you can answer, for it is spoken face to face; but the sting of the pen is something that goes deeper and deeper every hour. You see before you a woman—a poor woman whom probably many of you have seen before. I have been an actress for twenty-seven years, but to-day I have no parents and no living relative save one little daughter. I am but a poor, humble woman, and it may be a consolation to you to know and to feel when you go home to-night that you have raised a woman out of the depths of misery and despair; that you have provided sustenance for the present and given her hopes for the future. New life has come to me through your kindness, and, far beyond all else, I am thankful to you that your presence here enables me to look with calmness on the bitter past. When I read that attack, I for the first time thanked God that my father, my mother, my brothers, my relatives, were dead. I still have left to me, though, one darling little daughter, and if in Heaven's mercy I am spared to rear and educate her, I shall instil one sentiment into her mind, "Bijou Heron, be grateful to the people of New York for the monument they have given your mother this day." I need not say more. I shall take another place and occasion to thank my fellow artistes; but believe me that no prayer will ascend to heaven to-night more fresh and sincere than mine for your prosperity and welfare. God bless you!

Miss Heron retired waving her handkerchief. She was very much affected during the delivery of the above address, and the vast audience displayed similar emotion.

Aimée's Opera Bouffe.

This brilliant and talented artiste, than whom no better representative of *opéra bouffe* has ever appeared in this country, has, by her own personal attractions in singing and acting, and by her clever management, raised the Offenbachian branch of amusement from the lowest depths to the enviable standard of artistic and financial success. Last night "Barbe Bleue" was on the bills. Every theatre-goer in New York remembers the glittering career of this opera at Niblo's, where Irma and Aujac first made their bow. The superiors of these artists may be seen at Lina Edwin's Theatre. Aimée's Boulotte is a tantalizing, fascinating little creature, whose nature seems to begin and end in the words *chic* and *élan*. From the commencement of her acquaintance with the Brigham Young of the middle ages until the dénouement of her stratagem to cure him of his naughty ways she was a feminine Puck in mischief and an Ariel in lightheartedness. She has the advantage also of possessing a clear, well balanced and excellently cultivated voice, which is a novelty in *opéra bouffe*. Her company seems to have been chosen in regard to individual excellence. She cannot place upon the stage the multitude of performers of all kinds which Bateman did in the wilderness of the "Black Crook" stage; but she has no sinecures in her company, and both chorus and orchestra and also her assistants in the cast are admirable in the fullest sense of the word. The theatre and its stage may be considered fully adequate for all the exigencies of *opéra bouffe*. When the light and yet delightful nonsense of Offenbach is placed on the boards of a large theatre half the effect is lost. Next week, the last but one of Aimée's season, "Les Brigands" will be produced in grand style. It is a pity that this charming artist should leave New York for three months in the height of her success, but previous engagements in the provinces extending to the first week in May compel her to do so. We trust that next season Mlle. Aimée will have a cosey little theatre of her own in some favorable location up town, where her great talents as an actress, singer and manageress will be fully appreciated.

The Fabbri Season at the Stadt Theatre.

"L'Africaine" ran very smoothly last night, and Mme. Fabbri as Selika, and Mr. Jacob Muller as Nelusko created even a greater furor than on the first representation. Both of them were encored frequently during the performance. Mlle. Rosetti also created a favorable impression by her artistic impersonation of the rôle of Ines. Mr. Mulder, the director, made the choral and orchestral departments perform their part of the work satisfactorily. The same opera will be given to-morrow evening and for the last time on Saturday. Next week we are promised "Don Giovanni," with Mme. Fabbri as Donna Anna, Mlle. Rosetti as Donna Elvira, Mlle. Anna Elzer as Zerlina, Mr. Muller as Don Giovanni, Mr. Carl Formes as Leporello, his greatest rôle, Mr. Weinlich as the Commander, and Mr. Habelmann as Don Ottavio. After "Don Giovanni" Marschner's grand opera, "The Templar and Jewess" (Ivanhoe), will be presented in a complete style.

Antoine Rubinstein.

This celebrated pianist and composer, who comes to this country next season under the management of Mr. J. Grau, has been playing lately with great success in Vienna. As a pianist Rubinstein has no equal in his own particular line in the world, and as a composer he has won the highest laurels. On January 3 he gave a concert (clavier concert) in the large Musik Verein hall, and long before the event took place every seat in the hall (it seats 2,400 people) was taken. Rubinstein has accepted the direction of the great Pentecost festival at Düsseldorf, on which occasion will be produced his last work, "The Tower of Babel." His stay in Vienna has been a succession of ovations and triumphs. From a late paper from the Austrian capital we glean the following regarding this gifted artist:—

"Rubinstein, unbestritten einer der grössten Pianisten unserer Zeit, [illegible] eine kolossale Technik, [illegible] einige aus Liszt's [illegible] Spielen [illegible] Tausig, [illegible] Auslande, [illegible] Grossartigkeit der Auffassung [illegible] Tadellosigkeit [illegible]

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SMALLPOX.

Terrible Increase of the Disease in the City.

THE VIRUS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

HINTS TO THE UNHAPPY.

How to Treat, Prevent and Kill the Loathsome Pestilence.

Official Statements of Health Officers.

Dreadful Condition of the Smallpox Hospital.

Opposition of the German Population to Vaccination.

WHERE THE EPIDEMIC IS.

How the Street Cars Generate Infection.

That the loathsome and much dreaded disease, the smallpox, is making rapid headway in this city is no longer a matter of doubt or speculation, and the health authorities fully recognize the fact by

THE BOLD AND ACTIVE MEASURES

instituted to suppress the further growth of the pestilence, if possible. From week to week, for some months past, the virus has gone on increasing, until it has reached to alarming figures, as shown in the report issued yesterday by the Board of Health. When first the smallpox made its appearance this winter the city was in a most unfortunate condition to meet an epidemic of that terrible nature. Then the authorities were compelled to look on and see the destroyer do its deadly work without being able, to any great extent, to check its progress. In consequence of this inability o. the Board of Health to meet a flood of pestilence like that which broke upon New York, the disease secured a firm hold in the thickly populated districts before the authorities were put into a proper position to battle with it for the lives and safety of the people. The principal difficulty in the way of preserving the population against this calamity was

THE WANT OF MONEY.

The Board of Health had none, and the city coffers, to which they were compelled to turn for assistance, were in a similar condition. The Comptroller sympathized deeply with the embarrassed Board, but further assistance he was unable to give them. After some time, however, sufficient means were obtained to enable the Board to do something towards the preservation of the public health, and the fight with the pestilence began. A number of medical men were engaged to go about the city and visit every house for the purpose of vaccinating the inmates free of charge, and by this means make them impregnable to smallpox. This, after long experience, the Board of Health have found to be the most efficacious means of securing the people against the attacks of the pestilence. In some districts this plan worked well, but in others, either through the stubbornness of the people or their aversion to medical treatment, the disease went on increasing. According to the official records in the Bureau of the City Sanitary Inspector the German population are the most difficult to deal with. They persistently refuse to be vaccinated, and resist every effort of the sanitary corps to put them in a state to meet the pestilence that is now

DEVOURING THE CITY.

Although the disease has extended over the entire surface of New York, and is not specially located to any extent or in any district, yet the returns of smallpox cases on the books of the Health Department show that a large preponderance of the afflicted are Germans.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Health yesterday the City Sanitary Inspector presented a lengthy and comprehensive report on the subject, in which is shown the state of smallpox in all the principal cities of the world, and the results arrived at in New York by the work of the Health Department. The treatment of the disease is also discussed, as well as the manner of preventing and poisoning the virus. These are subjects exceedingly useful to the public at large and to a great portion of the medical faculty, among whom a very wide difference of opinion exists as to the various methods of treatment, prevention and cure in use. In fact, it has been ascertained without a doubt that methods of vaccination differ as much almost as the characters of the men who hold diplomas. Under such a state of things it is of the first importance that the people should be thoroughly instructed on the subject at moments like the present, when

THE AIR IS TEEMING WITH DEATH.

The Smallpox Hospital is an institution that year after year makes its appearance before the public in an unenviable light. It is now ascertained from the report of the City Sanitary Inspector that a large number of patients was sent there last year who did not belong to the city or county of New York or who had not been transmitted from Quarantine. To find out whether these patients have been paupers who were admitted to the hospital and cared for by the city, or paid for the accommodation extended to them, the Board of Health is about to institute an inquiry. This hospital is under the control of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, who are never responsible for anything, when it should really be under the direction of the Board of Health. The whole subject of the Smallpox Hospital is now under consideration, and a report upon the vexed question will soon be laid before the public, from which they will be able to judge of the style in which

THE ABOMINABLE DEN

is managed. On the suggestion of Commissioner Manierre in the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday the advisability of stationing a number of inspectors at the principal ferries and railroad depots leading from New York to Jersey is to be taken into consideration. This, the Commissioner pointed out, was absolutely necessary, as Jersey is teeming with smallpox, and there can be no doubt it is brought to this city every day by the railroads and ferryboats. This has been shown conclusively by the report of the City Sanitary Inspector, and the Board intends to adopt some decisive steps to put a stop to it. In the present state of

DISEASE ALL OVER THE COUNTRY,

and more especially in the cities immediately surrounding New York, it is absolutely necessary to take measures that will in some degree mitigate the threatened evil. From what is an alarming condition, Jersey is even worse, and [illegible] has been known to be in a [illegible] condition [illegible]. The means by which the disease is transmitted are so varied that no positive [illegible] can be laid down for the direction of the public. [illegible] fruitful source of this and other diseases is the street cars. Dr. Stephen Smith [illegible] they are full of vermin of the most loathsome and disgusting kinds, and a general [illegible] of pestilence in the city. The [illegible] known as the Thirty-fourth street [illegible] mentioned as being particularly filthy and dangerous to health.

THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The following is the report submitted by the City Sanitary Inspector for the information of the Board:—

During the past three years the smallpox has shown an epidemic form in various parts of the civilized world. Notwithstanding the efforts of local authorities in the various localities where it has prevailed to arrest its progress it still continues to find large numbers of unprotected victims. The general apathy [illegible] among people of different nationalities, induced by long exemption from any great epidemic [illegible], has produced an indifference to

ITS RAVAGES AND DANGERS,

[illegible] and [illegible] neglect in regard to the only true preventive which has proved worthy of the name.

The gradual scepticism which, from various causes, has been growing in the public mind with reference to the absolute protective value of vaccination, has contributed not a little to its neglect, and in many places to its almost total abandonment, and, consequently, we are now becoming aware of

AN ENORMOUS INCREASE

in the number of victims annually destroyed or disfigured by this loathsome pestilence.

In the large cities of the Eastern Continent, in South America, the islands of the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans and North American cities, it has shown a constantly increasing tendency to assume large proportions during the last three years.

The following statistics already received from various cities will show, by the death records of the year 1871, some of these facts. The following is a statement of the

DEATHS BY SMALLPOX

during the first nine months of the year 1871 in various places, with the population of each in round numbers and the percentage for 1,000 of deaths to the population. (It may safely be estimated that the deaths indicate about one-fourth of the total number of cases occurring.)—

	Population.	No. Deaths.	Per Cent Per 1,000.
Berlin	900,000	3,171	3.52
London	3,250,000	6,8[illegible]	2.12
Liverpool	525,000	1,591	3.52
Manchester	380,000	210	.55
Sunderland	100,000	662	6.62
Newcastle	130,000	524	4.03
South Holland*	100,000	5,101	51.01
Philadelphia†	674,000	1,858	2.76
New York	942,000	805	.85

* For five months only.
† For year 1871.

These figures show that while this disease has, during the past year, swept away its thousands in other cities New York has a death record of only 805 out of a population of 942,252—a percentage of .85 per 1,000 of its population.

In the exhibition of this favorable work New York may claim, through its health organization, to have accomplished what no other city or country has ever done. Notwithstanding the well known fact that it is more directly exposed to the inroads of this and other

EPIDEMIC PESTILENCES,

being the great entrepot of emigration, the grand gateway of the high roads of commerce, and so near, by the aid of steam, to all other parts of the world, from which the disease may be transported during its periods of incubation and distributed before detection is possible, yet, by the use of such means as science and experience have shown to be effective in prevention and arresting its spread, has New York thus far escaped from

THIS WIDELY DEVASTATING PESTILENCE.

It may be said, without fear of contradiction, that, never in the history of epidemics in any country, has there been such thorough and systematic appliances instituted and carried to successful issue as those adopted and applied by the Health Department of this city.

Under the wise provisions of the laws of this State this department has been enabled to apply such measures as sanitary science demands. By its methods early information is obtained of cases of contagious disease occurring within its jurisdiction, and by the prompt, judicious and liberal application of protective means, combined with sanitary cure of cases and sources of infection, it has been unable to accomplish such results as prove to the world that science does not stultify herself when she declares that pestilence should and can be controlled and stayed.

The history of smallpox as it has occurred in this city during the past year and the methods in detail by which it has been controlled through the efforts of the Health Department form an instructive lesson.

About the 1st of January, 1870, the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection became informed, through the increasing reports of cases from the medical profession and others, that smallpox was becoming again epidemic in its character. The Board of Health immediately increased the force of Assistant Health Inspectors specially for the duty of

OFFERING FREE VACCINATION

to all persons needing that protection. This duty was continued until nearly every tenement house, public and parochial school had been visited, and the large number of about one hundred thousand persons had been vaccinated. This measure, in connection with the sanitary care of the cases as they occurred, had the effect of almost entirely suppressing the disease, so that during the months of September and October the number of reported cases reached the minimum, being as low as six per week.

During the year 1871 the number of cases known to have occurred in the city, by reports received at the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection, in connection with the number of patients received at the Smallpox Hospital from other sources than the city directly, was 3,054. The official record of these is as follows:—

ADMISSION TO SMALLPOX HOSPITAL FOR YEAR 1871.	
From city	1,7[illegible]
Quarantine direct	235
Other places beyond city limits	532
Total	2,498
Isolated and treated in the city	485
Secreted and first reported as dead	101
Total	3,054

The total of deaths for the year as recorded in the Bureau of Vital Statistics was 805.

Therefore the percentage of deaths to all cases appears to be 26.10. The percentage of deaths to cases treated at Smallpox Hospital was 20.46, there having been 2,498 cases treated and 511 deaths occurring thereat.

That there was a much larger percentage of deaths occurring among those isolated and secreted at their own homes in the city is beyond question true, but as no accurate statistics of the actual number of cases

SECRETED AND TREATED

at their own homes can be obtained it becomes impossible to arrive at positive proportions.

From the fact that so large a number (101) were reported as dead at their own dwellings, without medical attention in many instances, it must be inferred that the concealment in close rooms, without proper ventilation or medical treatment, could not but result in a large death rate.

The special methods of controlling and arresting the spread of this disease as employed by the Health Department of this city may be described under the following heads:—

1—How information is received of its presence.
2—The means employed in rendering persons unsusceptible.
3—Isolation.
4—Means employed to destroy the poison.

First—How information is received of the presence of contagious disease. Sections 122 and 123 of the Sanitary Code require that such information be promptly forwarded to the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection. To facilitate prompt reports of such the Board of Health have caused a blank form to be prepared and furnished to the medical profession. * * *

Second—The means employed in rendering persons unsusceptible. As smallpox appears to be the only contagious disease that it is possible to control by preventive means, the Board, in the absence of compulsory law, has adopted the method of offering free vaccination by

HOUSE TO HOUSE VISITATION.

To every person who may be unprotected medical assistant health inspectors are appointed from time to time, as occasion requires, to perform this service. During the year 1871 over one hundred thousand persons were vaccinated by these means. As to the value of vaccination as a means of protection the almost unanimous opinion of the best informed members of the medical profession is that when carefully and successfully performed it is

A POSITIVE PROTECTION

to the individual, and our experience during the past year offers one of the strongest proofs of this truth—viz., in the fact that among all of those successfully vaccinated or revaccinated none have fallen victims to this disease in any form, while numbers have been stricken with it who refused to be vaccinated. This fact comes to our knowledge almost daily. With reference to this successful protection much may be attributed to the fact of using only fresh virus while in an active condition, being almost from arm to arm, our practice being to use the virus selected from healthy infants only, within twenty-four hours from the time of taking it from the arm. From the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient quantity and a regular daily supply of bovine lymph, and from the fact that the limited supply obtained at one time gave no better results as a prophylactic, we now rely upon humanized lymph exclusively. The absolute protection afforded to so large a number as our statistics show is a convincing argument as to its inestimable value as a preventive. The difficulty of always keeping a supply of fresh vaccine virus on hand is so great that means should be provided by the State for

A PUBLIC INSTITUTION,

under the charge of the Health Department, for the cultivation of pure bovine or animal vaccine, and connected therewith practical instruction should be given as to the best methods [illegible]. The importance of having pure lymph and [illegible] for its introduction into the system cannot be overestimated. This operation although comparatively simple, should form a part of the regular [illegible] of

EVERY MEDICAL STUDENT.

[illegible] as well [illegible] methods [illegible] as there are medical [illegible]

[illegible] the Board of Health is empowered [illegible] remove to any proper [illegible] disease to hospital [illegible] has a [illegible] to cause such [illegible] regulations [illegible] of these removals [illegible] appear [illegible] circumstances that a part [illegible]

SICK WITH THIS DISEASE

[illegible] thoroughly isolated [illegible] any danger from [illegible] removed to the [illegible]

[illegible] of a medical [illegible]

[illegible] OF THE RULES

adoption [illegible] Board [illegible] to quarantine [illegible] the regular [illegible] from [illegible]

tion, have no responsibility in medical treatment whatever.

THE DUTIES OF THE [illegible]

as performed by the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection with reference to the prevention and spread of the disease are as follows: Health inspectors are on detail duty at the office daily. The moment a case is reported an inspector visits it and reports through the nearest telegraph station to the office, giving the diagnosis and the fact whether removal to hospital is necessary or not. If to be removed the ambulance is at once despatched and

THE PATIENT REMOVED.

A member of the vaccination corps is now sent to the house and vaccination performed upon all the inmates, and also every house upon the block, and the face of the opposite block is visited and vaccination offered to every inmate, informing them of the proximity of the disease. This rapidly secures, as far as possible, protection to those who may have been exposed to the infection. This direct application of prevention seems to have had the effect of preventing any extended centres of infection from forming, and hence we find that the cases reported come from widely dispersed localities.

Fourth—Means employed to destroy the poison.—For this purpose various disinfectants are employed. A card of instructions for this purpose is prepared and left with the attendants upon each case. So soon as the bureau is informed of the removal of the patient from the sick room the work of fumigation is performed by the corps designated for that duty, and it is done in the following manner.—

THE DOORS AND WINDOWS

being tightly closed, after the bedding and clothing has been suspended in some manner, so as to allow free access of the fumes, from one to three pounds of sulphur are placed upon some metallic vessel, so as to avoid the danger of fire, a little alcohol poured over it, and then set on fire, the operator immediately leaving the room and closing the door tightly, so as to prevent the escape of the fumes as far as possible. This is allowed to burn out and thus liberate large volumes of the fumes of sulphurous acid. After two hours the doors and windows may be

THROWN WIDE OPEN

and the room thoroughly ventilated by the free admission of air. Experience has taught us that these means have proven, when thoroughly done, to have destroyed the infection which has been in the apartment.

CARBOLIC ACID AND SULPHUROUS ACID

seem to have the property of utterly destroying the germs of this particular poison, while chlorine, so much relied upon as a disinfectant heretofore, does not prove to have the same power. Experiments are being frequently made of the various substances for the purposes of disinfection, as circumstances vary, so that those most efficient and best adapted to the purpose may be used. When such facilities can be afforded disinfection of apartments and clothing may daily be done by means of the spray atomizer, which literally fills the atmosphere of the room with a fine cloud of disinfecting material, that may readily destroy whatever floating atoms of infectious matter may be present.

MOREAU MORRIS, M. D.,
City Sanitary Inspector.

After the reading of the report by the Secretary it was referred to the Financial Committee to report whether the funds of the department will admit of having a number of copies printed for the use and information of the public.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE SANITARY COMMITTEE.

The following weekly reports from the various bureaus were then read and adopted:—

The Sanitary committee respectfully submit the following report for the week ending January 13, 1872:—

SANITARY INSPECTION.

The City Sanitary Inspector reports a total of 1,572 inspections by the Health inspectors, as follows, viz.:—Two public buildings, 732 tenement houses, 5 private dwellings, 30 other dwellings, 5 manufactories and workshops, 9 stores and warehouses, 49 stables, 62 slaughter houses, 4 lard-rendering establishments, 12 manure dumps, 2 pork-packing houses, 2 bead cleaning establishments, 35 sunken and vacant lots, 41 yards, courts and areas, 25 cellars and basements, 47 water pipes and drains, 126 privies and water closets, 10 streets, gutters and sidewalks, 7 dangerous stairways, 2 piggeries, 4 other nuisances and 99 visits to contagious diseases. The number of reports received from the Health Inspectors was 281. During the week 27 complaints have been received from citizens and referred to the Health Inspectors for investigation and report. His report shows that

DURING THE WEEK

the disinfecting corps have visited 87 premises where contagious diseases were found, and have disinfected and fumigated 80 houses, 80 privy sinks, together with clothing, bedding, &c. Forty-seven cases of small pox were removed to hospital by the ambulance corps. His report also shows that 60 sinks and cesspools have been cleansed and disinfected by the night scavengers, under permits

OF THE BOARD,

and 4,125 loads of night soil removed from the city. Permits have been granted to 25 vessels to discharge cargoes, on vouchers from the Health Officer of the Port. The vaccinating corps have visited 13,724 families and 5 factories, and performed 7,230 vaccinations, of which 916 were primary and 6,314 secondary. There have been also 1,750 cattle inspected at the market yards, of which 36 were found bruised and 15 badly bruised.

The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases for the two weeks ending January 6 and 13, 1872:—

	Typhus.	Fevers. Typhoid.	Scarlet.	Measles.	Diphtheria.	Smallpox.
January 6	1	10	60	14	4	68
January 13	1	5	83	11	18	93

The Registrar of Records reports as follows:—During the past week there were registered 475 deaths, being 23 less than for the previous week and 45 less than for the corresponding week of 1871. Zymotic affections occasioned 113 deaths; constitutional, 89; local, 179; developmental, 39, and violent causes, 22. The fatal cases of smallpox increased from 15 to 20, those of measles from 2 to 5, those of scarlatina from 14 to 29, those of diphtheria and croup together from 21 to 24, and those of typhoid fever from 3 to 6.

TYPHUS FEVER

produced 1 death and whooping cough, 14 being in each instance the same number as in the preceding week. Seven deaths were due to erysipelas and 24 to diarrhoeal diseases. The mortality of phthisis pulmonalis decreased from 75 to 71, and that of the local respiratory affections from 93 to 69. The following were

THE PRINCIPAL METEOROLOGICAL

features of the week, recorded for this department at the Cooper Union:—Mean reading of barometer, 30,036; maximum temperature, 50 degrees; minimum temperature, 14 degrees; mean temperature, 35.51 degrees, being 4.15 degrees higher than for the corresponding period during the past ten years, mean degree of humidity, 50.58.

The attorney reports as follows:—Number of actions commenced for non-compliance with orders or violations of health laws or ordinances, 63; number of judgments obtained in pending actions, 18; number of actions discontinued upon evidence of abatement of all cause of complaint, 34; number of complaints by inspectors examined and form of order endorsed thereon, 165; number of such complaints examined and returned for additional statement, 16.

Captain Yule, of the Sanitary Company of Police, reports the following as the amount of meat, fish, &c., seized and confiscated as unfit for human food:—Cattle, 3; sheep, 22; hogs, 26; veal, 4; veal ("bob"), 129; geese, 200; rabbits, 300; beef ("cut"), 385 pounds; fish, 350 pounds.

The City Sanitary Inspector reports the slaughter houses of the city as being in good sanitary condition, with the exception of those situated at No. 514 West Fortieth street (front and rear), and owned by W. Murray and F. Fisher.

Frightful Condition of Affairs in the Smallpox Hospital.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

As the officers of the Board of Health have no opportunity of seeing and knowing the evils that exist in the Smallpox Hospital the perusal of your pages may enlighten them as well as an "ignorant Patient." The public hold the Board of Health responsible for the care of persons affected with contagions, but from the moment patients so afflicted are removed from their homes and left at the "receiving room" at Bellevue Hospital the Board of Health ceases to exercise any further power over them. Patients may suffer every neglect, endure every torture, even die of want, yet the Board has no right to interfere. The law empowers the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to provide for the wants of all the inmates of the Fever and Smallpox Hospitals, and to them does the Board of Health transfer the unfortunate victims of these diseases. Perhaps the present Legislature will remedy this defect in the legislation of the last one by giving the Board of Health control of the hospitals after the patients are placed in them, as well as the power to remove them from their homes for the sake of protecting the community at large from the contagion, and sending them, as they now [illegible], entirely out of the [illegible] on Black[well's] Island. If any member of the present [illegible] [illegible] an "ignorant Patient," which appeared in the Herald at various times and [illegible] them up with a glance at some of the facts which can be gathered from this one, without [illegible] the [illegible] Herald [illegible] of the [illegible] Bellevue Hospital [illegible] worth [illegible] in which the [illegible] wards, [illegible] the [illegible] wards [illegible] paid [illegible] to [illegible] Bellevue [illegible] with [illegible] along the [illegible] who often reach the hospital in delirium with [illegible] the [illegible] hospitals. The [illegible] that it [illegible] the patients without [illegible] the [illegible] from the [illegible] that at the Wood [illegible] Ward [illegible] hospital [illegible] Wards [illegible] the [illegible] by some [illegible] reach [illegible] patients. A [illegible]

building where the ventilation cannot be effected with safety to the patients' lives. The windows are so constructed that they fly open during a gale or storm, defying all efforts to keep them closed, the glass is broken; the floors are deluged with water, and the patients so alarmed that their recovery is retarded if not rendered utterly impossible.

The returns of deaths show that a large per cent is the result of bronchitis and pneumonia, contracted after the smallpox had apparently subsided.

The matron was dismissed on the charge of "interference with the medical discipline of the hospital," which consisted in her "ordering beef tea for a male patient" (who was too sick to swallow anything else) and "ordering a flaxseed poultice applied to the chest of a child" (who was suffocating), both of whom afterward died. The steward has so many duties to perform that fully half of them must be neglected. The nurses are all "old Island bummers," to whose tender mercies the "poor" patients may often look in vain for succor, unless the doctors are making their rounds, when they affect great assiduity and devotion to all the patients. The doctors live a distance of 200 feet from the hospital, and as their visits are generally at stated hours the nurses are always at their posts to receive orders (which they carry out or not, as they feel inclined), while the doctors cannot be expected to remain and see them executed. One nurse is compelled to take entire charge of all the female patients during the night. These often number many children and infants in their ranks, eight or ten of whom may possibly be wildly delirious, and situated in different parts of the house; the children tearing the flesh from their hands and faces, and the tender infants waiting for the nourishment that none but a mother can give. Eight patients frequently occupy one room, which may have but four beds in it, at the same time. The women detailed from the prison to do the drudgery of the hospital sleep in a room with the beds so closely packed together that to go from one to the other it is necessary to walk upon them. These women are also obliged to eat their food in the laundry where the infected clothing is washed, with the steam from the tubs often filling the whole room like a thick fog and the stench from the clothes unbearable. Such strict economy has been enforced that the beds are now washed instead of being "burned with the straw"—even the straw is only "cured" and returned to the wards in the same bedtick several times before it goes to the "bonfire." No disinfectant being used in the laundry at any time. The clothing of those who die is distributed among the nurses and prisoners, the latter often going directly to the most susceptible places in the city upon their release, thereby spreading the disease far and wide. VERITAS.

Smallpox in Westchester.

Several cases of smallpox have occurred in Morrisania, Westchester county, within the past few weeks, the disease having proved fatal in some five or six instances. During the present week a woman named Emma L. Hammer succumbed to the pestilential visitation, while her sister, living in the same house on Union avenue, is at present prostrated with the same scourge. It is understood that a number of persons in various portions of the village named are at present suffering from the disease, but no yellow flag or other ominous symbol is displayed to give notice of its presence. In addition to this latter some of the streets are in a shockingly filthy condition, and the wonder is that the infection has not assumed an epidemic form before this. The town boasts a health officer, although it would be difficult to define his usefulness at this juncture.

OUR NEW JAPANESE VISITORS.

The Character of the Delegation—Their Objects—The Indemnity Question—The Japanese in the United States.

[From the Washington Chronicle, Jan. 17.]

In view of the approaching Japanese Embassy, which is expected to arrive in Washington about the 1st of February, we submit a few authentic particulars respecting the affairs of that people in this country.

And first, as to the character of this diplomatic delegation. The name of the leading Ambassador is Iwakura Tomonei, Vice President of the Japanese Ministry, and in reality the ruling spirit of his government. He is about fifty years of age, and is the oldest official now connected with the public affairs of Japan. He does not speak English, but in his native tongue is considered an impressive orator celebrated for his strong common sense, his rare patriotism and his indomitable will. He was credited with having done more than any other man to re-establish the government of the Mikado. Three of his sons have resided in this country as students for several years. The second Ambassador is Kido Takasuke, member of the Council of State; the third, Okubo Toshimichi, Minister of Finance; the fourth, Ito Hirabumi, Assistant Minister of Public Works, who has been in this country before, where he has many friends, and fifth, Yamaguchi Nawoyoshi, Second Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs.

These dignitaries will be accompanied by eight secretaries and thirty-one attachés, making in all an embassy of forty-four persons, to whom may be added Mr. Charles Wolcott Brooks, the Japanese Consul, of San Francisco. The Embassy will also be accompanied by a number of commissioners and many private gentlemen, who, with a retinue of servants, will swell the Japanese delegation to about one hundred persons.

After their mission to the United States has been completed the Embassy propose to visit England, France, Holland, and all the other treaty Powers, and intend to return to their country by the middle of summer.

Among the objects which they desire to accomplish are, first, the submission of certain propositions in regard to the revision of the treaties now existing between Japan and various foreign Powers; secondly, to arrange for making the municipal laws of Japan conform to those of civilized nations; thirdly, to acquaint themselves with the customs of the Western nations, with a view of recommending the adoption of such as might be suitable for the people of Japan, and fourthly, to request the treaty Powers to postpone the revision of the treaties until some time after their return to Japan. But paramount to all these objects will be that of increasing the friendly relations which now exist between Japan and all the nations of the West.

It is also understood that the Embassy will endeavor to have a final settlement of the indemnity question between the United States and Japan. By many of the best minds in this country the idea that the four Powers, so called, should have demanded an indemnity of $3,000,000 from Japan, founded upon nothing but preposterous claims, has been pronounced simply disgraceful. But their real object was to obtain a firmer foothold in Japan. Indeed, they suggested that if the late Tycoon would open the port of Simonoseki they would not demand any money; but that dignitary preferred to pay the money, and did pay the instalments regularly until he went out of power. Of the whole amount of the indemnity about one-half remains unpaid at the present time: and it is understood that the coming embassy will propose to all the parties interested that, in lieu of paying the balance now due, the Mikado will declare Simonoseki an open port, and thereby comply with the original wishes of the treaty Powers interested. It is further understood that if this arrangement is concluded the government of Japan will appropriate the whole of this $1,500,000 to purposes of education in Japan.

With regard to that part of the indemnity which has already been paid to the government of the United States we may mention the following interesting particulars:—The total amount is about seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and it has now been lying idle in the Department of State at Washington for about two years. The fact that our government does not know what to do with this money inclines us to the belief that it is held by a sort of tenure that is not deemed exactly in keeping with the modern idea of Christian civilization. At any rate, we are pleased to learn that the subject has attracted the attention of Professor Joseph Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, and that, in his official capacity, he has submitted a proposition to Congress, asking that body for its consent to let the indemnity fund be appropriated to the establishment of a great educational institution in the city of Jeddo, in Japan. His plan is most comprehensive, and in it uses the idea of giving instruction in all the departments of science and literature and the founding of a great national library. That the feelings of the Japanese Minister, Mr. Mori, should be interested in this scheme is quite natural, and he has been assured of the friendly co-operation of the Secretary of State and many other men of influence in Washington. From all the data before us it is now certain that the Japanese government has determined to adopt to the fullest extent the civilizing policy of the Western nations, and that so far as the civil government is concerned the United States will be the model by which it will be sought to make Japan one of the most prosperous and happy nations of the earth.

With regard to the Japanese now residing in the United States we believe the number is about five hundred, all of them in different parts of the country, hard at work engaged in acquiring the very best possible education. We learn that in all our best schools and colleges they rank with the best students in ability and attention to study, and that they are everywhere commended for their high-toned ideas, their upright and circumspect conduct, and gentlemanly manners. As to the proposition now pending in the Senate respecting the admission of several Japanese students into the West Point Academy, we can only say that it seems to us ungracious, if nothing more, to refuse them admission, since the records of the War Department prove to us that many of the best officers in the army of the United States were partially educated in military schools [illegible].

A UTICA MURDERESS.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. [illegible]

Milton H. Thompson, of this city, was [illegible] noon shot through the nose and cheek and [illegible] H. Hall, a coal dealer, of Ogdensburg, was shot in the heart and instantly killed by a woman giving the name of McCarty, from [illegible]. The woman McCarty got on the [illegible] somewhere near [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] with Mrs. M[illegible] the woman [illegible] Thompson's face and [illegible] wound is not [illegible] dangerous. The woman is under arrest.

LIFE IN LEIPSIC.

A Glance of Life and Customs in the Old Saxon City.

Streets and Promenades—The Persons We Meet and the Customs They Observe—Droschas and Droschka Drivers—Labyrinths—Summer Enjoyments and Winter Sports—Lessons in Cooking and Practice of Patience.

LEIPSIC, Dec. 28, 1871.

Generally Americans do not remain long in Leipsic. They stay perhaps a day and a night, go to the theatre, drive to the old battle ground, which scarcely any one can tell them where to find; look at the houses where Schumann lived and where Mendelssohn died; enter the old Thomas church, say, "How very queer!" and then leave Leipsic with a light conviction that there is not much to be seen. It may be easily perceived that such glimpses are superficial, and that in this city, as possibly in all other places in Europe, the hotel views of life would take another shade of color if drawn from the every-day haunts of the people.

LEIPSIC

is antique, quaint, mysterious. Leipsic is a problem to be studied, which will prove a source of interest to the merchant, as well as to the scholar or the artist. Some people exclaim, "Oh, Leipsic is so cheerful and clean!" They are, perhaps, here on a bright day. That Goethe should have called it a "little Paris" is a great wonderment to me; indeed, I have tried for seven months to see the force of the comparison, and have failed. I cannot think it a cheerful place exactly; on the contrary, one is sometimes oppressed with the dull, dead quietness, which seems rarely disturbed. It is seldom one hears the children sing in the streets, or the boys whistle; one never hears a hand organ except at fair time, and it is only then and upon great holidays that the city seems lively. Yet there is continually a brisk, business-like motion in the main streets, and every day and every night one sees the immense work horses and wagons, that are almost deadly in their weighty aspect, and the drivers carry always long whips, which they use as though "the crack of doom" were really at the end. One scarcely knows where to retreat, sometimes, in streets which are in many parts of the city so narrow that the pavement has room for two. But they drive on, all the same, just as

THE DROSCHKA DRIVERS

do, with an imperturbable gravity which has never a trace of anxiety. The word Droschka ought to be translated hack, but droschka can no more convey the meaning of a hack than it can of an easy carriage. Everything on wheels that is made in Germany is sure to be strong, huge or rather ungainly. The seats in these droschkas are ever so high and stiff and generally covered with red velvet, protected from dust by white tidies. Now, in the cold weather the drivers are wrapped in large fur coats, which have such immense collars that they resemble comfortable bears. They are not less funny to American eyes than those who drive the sleighs from a round seat behind, as in a coupé. With their long cloaks nearly touching the snow, they clear the road with whips which are long and sound like the report of a gun.

CUSTOMS.

I see extremely heavy loads drawn by men and boys, and have noticed several times a rosy-cheeked girl pushing behind some such cart—where the fellow evidently had too hard work, without ever looking back for a "thank you." Americans may come here in thousands; I doubt if they could ever alter the manners and customs, which seem as interestingly fixed as the Rock of Gibraltar. In many respects Leipsic is not so cosmopolitan as many of the European cities. Why things are so unyielding one cannot easily decide. Whether the people are too arrogant and proud, or too cold and indifferent one cannot answer with certainty. But no place can be more delightful for a worker at books or music. Whoever wishes to live on top of the clouds and not be much bothered about eating or drinking or ever speaking to anybody, can assuredly be happy here; with one provision, however—that he replies always to the "*schön guten morgen*" of old women on the stairways, the sweet "*guten tag*" of the children or the friendly "Adieu" which one hears invariably, upon leaving shopkeeper or friend; everywhere except in the banks and the Post Office. The cheeriness of that "Adieu" sends one on his way sometimes with a rosy sun of content around the heart, and again its semi-growl reacts upon a pleasant mood like all other rebuffs which dampen blithe human nature. This sort of politeness is observable among the lowest classes, and, indeed, the only rudeness I have noticed has been among English and Americans, who don't trouble themselves to be polite without sufficient inducement.

Extending all around

THE OLD "STADT LEIPSIC"

is a broad, finely adorned promenade, the favorite walking place and resting place for all the smothered nature which exists in the etages. In the summer time I was often vexed at heart because this promenade was so beautiful. There were exquisitely arranged beds of flowers, charming seats near masses of luxurious lilies, and shading the walks were hundreds of linden trees hanging full of the delicious blossoms which could not be bought in the market, and some of which, to my shame I confess, I regularly stole whenever a branch drooped low enough, to the absolute horror of my German friends; they are so honest I never saw a child even play with a leaf, although it is inherent in humanity to wish most that which is denied. There are such extensive and beautifully kept lawns near the promenade; there are such picturesque avenues and such unstinted freedom and beauty that I was envious of it all whenever I turned my feet homeward over the dove-haunted bridge, which leads to a dingy court, and the worn stairs to my floor.

LIVING.

Of course, every one of the one hundred and seven thousand inhabitants live or board in etages, and so far as I have been able to judge the best families generally occupy the third story; poor fiddlers and bachelors and students must sometimes mount another flight, but in these curious old houses that does not make much difference; and in the more modern shaped buildings outside the Promenade that does not make much difference. People who need fresh air and amusement must go to the Promenade or the Rosenthal to get it. Coming directly from New York these high pointed roofs and these queer, black, old houses seemed exceedingly "architectural and inconvenient." Groping one's way up and down stone stairs worn dangerously smooth with the tread of years made one think of dark stories; made one wish for a lantern; made one finally to bless wax matches, that, after fulfilling their important mission, will light one up even four flights of stairs. After seriously getting used to little difficulties such as this, and gradually getting weaned from those indescribably nice luxuries we have in America, I began to enjoy the quaint beauty of the surrounding roofs, which are filled with windows. In the old market place they are strikingly picturesque, for, besides the ancient Court House, there are blocks of houses which are four and five hundred years old. They are gray, blackened with age, and solid as the hills.

LEIPSIC IS FULL OF LABYRINTHS.

The streets come together without particular order; the blocks are put up seemingly anywhere and everywhere, and the dark, mysterious "durchganges" lead in all directions. The old Leipsicers must have been lazy men. They were always saving time and exercise by way of these thoroughfares, which sometimes lead across a whole square in a serpentine cut, or into the court of some odd, old building. Certainly they always lead people with big baskets and bundles away from the hindering crowd, when they are in a hurry. Some of them are grim and lonely, some are full of enterprising little shops and booths. I walk close to a window, and look into a blacksmith shop; in another minute I see a clean white curtain and flames inside. Further on I see an antiquarian walking back and forth in a queer long cloak and a queer old cap, keeping guard over musty books which I cannot believe will ever be sold. I pass near a refreshing picture—a restaurant, where, true as fate, I see a company of men around a table drinking beer, just as they did in the theatres and operas. They look so exactly the same that I expect to hear a drinking song, but go off with only [illegible] echoing in my ears, curious pictures in these durchgangs. Natura [illegible]

[illegible]

To [illegible] in winter as [illegible] We [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] near [illegible] and smoking [illegible] The trees are all wrapped in straw, and [illegible] the [illegible] which they now wear, [illegible] three or four ways [illegible] they do not drink beer [illegible] Americans [illegible] at the German beer gardens. They only an appreciate them who [illegible]

[illegible] to the Rosenthal [illegible] and [illegible] Where [illegible] and [illegible] swans [illegible] lazy in [illegible] now

A CARNIVAL OF SKATING.

[illegible] characteristic skating. The [illegible] striking [illegible] They skate [illegible] as gracefully as [illegible] on the wing. While the [illegible]

the things that look like ancient rocking chairs packed full of babies, and husband and wife sail along, hand in hand, as majestically as the exiled swans, while the crowd of people all around look on with enthusiastic admiration. The children who cannot aspire to the dignity of the skating pond, have independent sliding places wherever there is a "lovely" bit of ice. One really envies them those jolly slides and screams, "Go once out of the way!" in which we can no longer participate. But it seems grown people do enjoy some of the children's sports, for I have seen in the evening a man drawing his wife in one of the big basket sleighs, together with the younger members of the family. I gazed at him with reverence and admiration, for he was the most really gallant and entirely generous man I had seen. The lofty condescension of man towards woman is a strange freak of the German nature. I am amused at the evidences which I see in the youngest boys. These small fellows expect a lady to leave the walk for them, and they toss their heads very proudly at the idea of

EQUAL RIGHTS,

even to play the violin, much less to study philosophy. I have heard an American girl quite smartly rebuked by a German lady for attempting to ridicule the indignation and ridicule of the Tammany Ring affairs. The conversation always ended with, "One doesn't expect a woman to understand politics." Opposed to this grand supremacy of the German gentleman is the beautiful and natural acceptance of it by the woman. Coming from a land where so many are fanatics about the rights and equalities they fail to appreciate, I am filled with admiration for these gentle creatures, whose greatest aim in life is to administer to the wants and wishes of their husbands. A commendatory spirit is to be observed frequently in some young ladies, who love more deference than they ever expect to receive; but this feeling only lurks within; their education is built upon the other principal. I know of

YOUNG LADIES WHO HAVE STUDIED COOKING

for eight months every morning from eight until one, in the "Hotel Russie." For this accomplishment one of the number, for instance, had to pay twelve thalers a month, and wear a calico dress, apron and cap. Paying this damsel a visit, in that grand kitchen one generally found her with a big spoon in her hand, learning to follow in the strictest sense the instructions of the cook, who is a perfect Turk in his realm. What a wife that bright girl will make! I seem already to see the grand dinners she will prepare, and to taste the wonderful Strasbourg pastetes. Besides her knowledge of all branches of cooking she can talk French and English, make heaps of worsted work and play Mendelssohn's music. She is a fair specimen of a German young lady. It is now

THE JUBILANT CHRISTMAS TIME,

and, besides the blessed holidays, we have sunshine. I am just as thankful for that as for the holidays, for we have had none since the last, which came on Reformation Day. One reads about mists, of course, and I ve always had a curious wonder about "Mary's calling the cattle home" and never going home herself. Now I appreciate Mr Kingsley's poetic term, "the blinding mist," for I have seen it, felt it, walked in it, rebelled savagely against it, and finally yielded to it with impatient despondency. In the late autumn this "rauch" as the Germans say, began to appear in the morning, and has by degrees stayed all day. It folded itself around all the high roofs, iron gratings and mossed windows; softened the outlines of towers, turrets and gables; darkened still more the streets and courtways, and pierced through every crevice of stone walls, even to one's bones, with its cold dampness. So gray, so melancholy is this mist that the spirits are depressed by it. Only in the coldest of frosty days does one feel disposed to admire the persistent "rauch," for then every branch upon the Promenade is finely set with crystals. Even before the snow gleamed still brighter upon the housetops they were whitened with the frosty mist—all the little carved angels over the old-fashioned arches and doors; all the curious figures underneath the angels, all the ornamental vines and flowers carved over, around and underneath the angels, glistened with the new breath that had frozen itself upon the work done by human fingers ages ago. Can the holidays reasonably be jealous of the sunshine, before whose enlivening rays gets [illegible] has vanished? The most important street in Leipsic is the "Grimmaische." Here are the finest stores, which pay the highest rents and have the most fashionable and costly articles. Some of the windows are arranged with really artistic taste, and are the heart studies of many a clerk. Of that I am certain, having laughed times without number at their outdoor inspection and their running back to adjust the ends of an exquisite shawl. Tides of people are continually coming and going through this narrow sort of a Broadway—

STUDENTS,

who wear jaunty colored caps and who behave very well in these days (there are now over two thousand in the University); countless pupils of the famous Conservatory, who always carry portfolios or the pasteboard-covered pieces from Kleims Library, and always look as if they had practised all day or had just been shivered into mortal fright by the maledictions of some barbarous professor. Twelve and three in the afternoon are the fashionable hours for walking in the Grimmaische, but I am only occasionally startled by the sight of a dainty bonnet or a fashionable costume, and always meet professional-looking men in long and vastly-becoming fur coats, always jostled by the ceaseless current of workingmen, peasant women and errand boys. At the end of this street is the spacious

AUGUSTUS PLACE,

a fine, open square, entirely unbroken, except by shade trees through the centre, the lampposts and on one side a covered well. This is said to give the best drinking water in the city, and long years ago peasant women used to sit on little stools all around the well and sell glasses of the water for a few pfenigs—hence the brown cover over it. The buildings around the Augustus place are all fine—the University, which well repays one for a visit; the Museum, in which are stored some interesting old paintings, and, besides stores and hotels, also the fine new theatre and the Post Office. I have seen most splendid operas in that theatre and many a comedy in the Post Office. I plead guilty to unrighteous inclination to swear in this building, although, in sober judgment, I am bound to assert that their proceedings are strictly honorable and praiseworthy.

THE VALUE OF PATIENCE.

But if any person wishes to know the full meaning of patience let that person undertake to send a package to America, or, indeed, anywhere out of Leipsic; let that person go, towards the time for the mail to close, all anxiety for the package to go, and then count the times it is necessary to go and come before the bundle is "fast enough." If done up in paper it must have linen; if sewed in all corners it must have sealing wax; if tied with cord the ends must be fastened with whatever sealed the corners; the contents must be declared by a veritable merchant, and an envelope directed exactly, letter for letter, like the package, and sealed open with the same identical seal. If the bundle ever gets off that person may be thankful; and if, added to the feelings mentioned, there are not some theatrical and rampageous reproaches against the government, that person should again be thankful for a very Christian temper.

THE NEW THEATRE

is the great pride, as well as the great popular resort, of the calm and liberal minded Leipsicers. But to the pleasures of this charming place one must devote more than the closing words of a letter. Here, not only in the incomparable music of the Gewandhaus orchestra, but in the invariably fine singing and acting, one understands the meaning of what Bishop Huntington terms "a clean dramatic art."

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Discussion on Course of Studies—The Committee's Report Adopted.

The Commissioners of the Department of Public Instruction met yesterday afternoon in special session.

Communications were received from trustees of various wards in regard to teachers' absences, furnishing, &c.

An invitation was received from the Grammar School Principals' Association inviting the members of the Board to a lecture to be delivered January 18, at a quarter to four P. M., in Grammar School No. 40.

The Association of Primary School Teachers called the attention of the Board to a memorial lately presented, in which it was claimed that the salaries of primary school principals should equal the salaries of the principals of female grammar schools, on the ground that the duties of primary schools are as onerous as those of grammar schools, and that the former are not only a training place for pupils, but of poor teachers. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Bylaws.

A resolution being adopted that the regular course of business be postponed for the purpose of taking up the discussion of "Course of Studies" so long kept in abeyance by certain members of the Board, Mr. Gross, the chairman of the Committee on Course of Studies, began the discussion.

Mr. Gross referred the Commissioners to the fact that early in 1871 the committee, agreeably to the wish of the Board, examined into the course of studies and reported in July following. On motion of Commissioner Wood the consideration of the report was postponed to the second regular meeting in September. In the meantime Mr. Wood and Mr. Sands presented a minority report. The consideration was again postponed until November.

Mr. Gross showed that the regular committee had consulted nearly thirty teachers, and that the rival committee had only consulted two. At the close of Mr. Gross' remarks it was voted to accept the report of the original committee.

[illegible] the vote was recorded [illegible] and the Commissioners defended [illegible] Mr. [illegible] of [illegible] was in a better position.

[illegible] Commissioner Van [illegible] and Mr. [illegible] the question was again put to vote the Board and the report of the committee proper, of which Mr. Gross is chairman, was adopted. The Board then adjourned.

POST OFFICE FRAUDS IN NEW JERSEY.

The January term of this Court commenced yesterday. In the course of his charge Judge Nixon, alluding to the Post Office frauds, read that portion of the statute [illegible] punishment for [illegible] New Jersey [illegible] Post Office [illegible] the United States, at places where [illegible] offices have been established, is amenable to the provisions of this section, and [illegible] the [illegible] the law in any of the particulars enumerated it will become your duty to present each [illegible] in an indictment to the Court.

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